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The Students' Series of Latin Classics

LIVY

BOOK I

Livius, Titus

BY

JOHN K. LORD, PH.D.

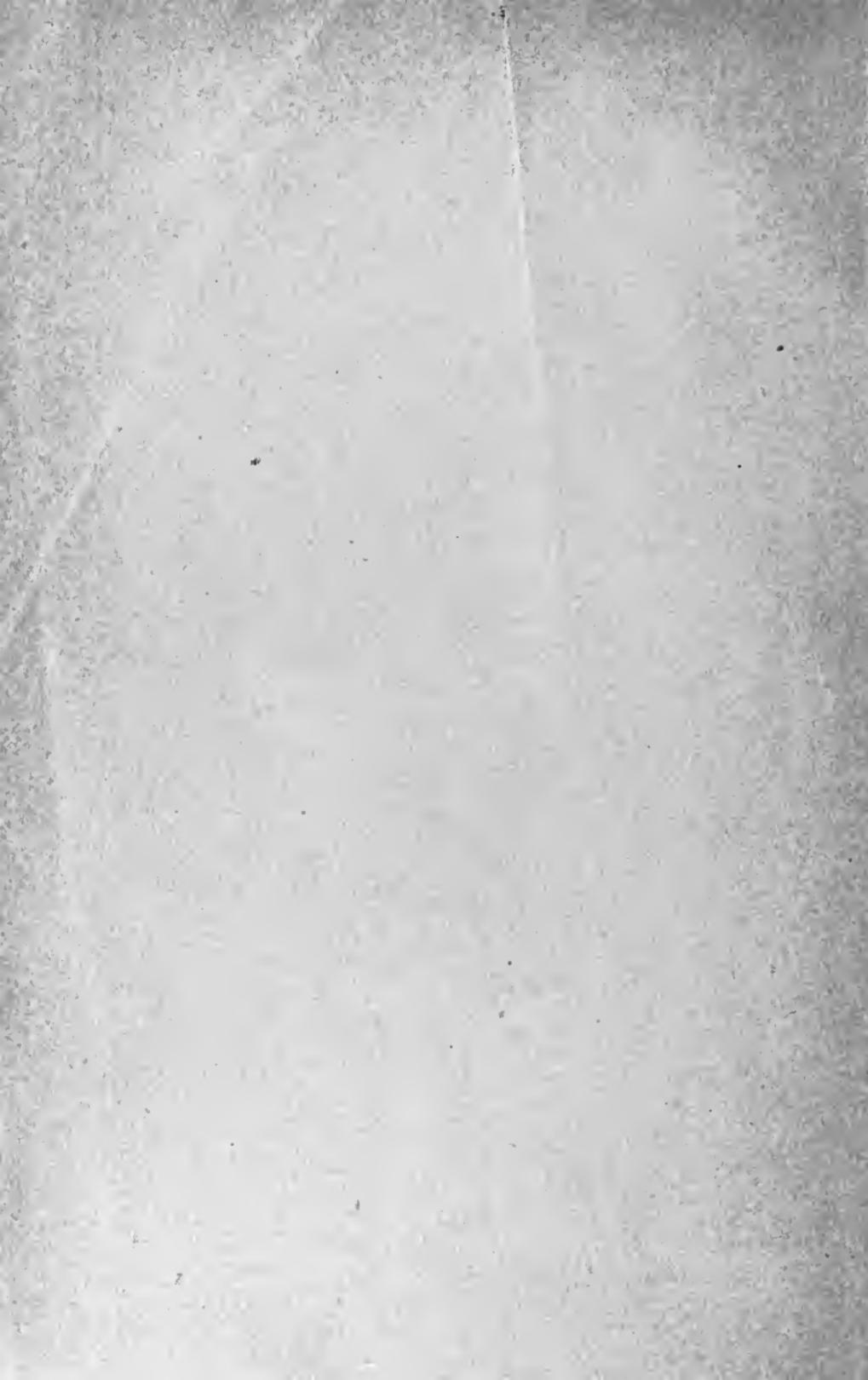
PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN DARTMOUTH COLLEGE



LEACH, SHEWELL, AND SANBORN

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

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SUMMARY

PREFACE

LIVY is uncertain of success in writing a history of Rome, because so many have attempted the task, §§ 1–3, and because the subject is so great, and because the story of early times is not interesting to many readers, §§ 4, 5. The poetic and legendary character of early Roman history, uniting divine and human affairs, is justified by the greatness of Rome, §§ 6, 7. History is valuable for instruction for the present, §§ 8–10, and Roman history is especially valuable, §§ 11–13.

BOOK I

The scattering of the Trojans on the downfall of Troy, and the coming of those under Aeneas into Italy, chs. 1, 2. The founding of Alba, ch. 3. Birth of Romulus and Remus, ch. 4. Overthrow of Amilius, ch. 5. Romulus and Remus wish to found a city, and take the omens for it, ch. 6. Death of Remus; establishment of religious rituals; story of Hercules, Cacus, and Evander, ch. 7. Political institutions of Romulus; the asylum, ch. 8. Games established to attract the neighbors of Rome; rape of the Sabine women; resulting wars and union of the Romans and the Sabines, chs. 9–13.

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Death of Tatius and war with Fidenae, ch. 14. War and treaty with Veii, ch. 15. Death and deification of Romulus, ch. 16. Interregnum and party spirit, ch. 17.

Election of Numa, ch. 18. Civil and religious institutions of Numa; the temple of Janus; the arrangement of the calendar; appointment of flamens, Vestal virgins, and various priesthoods; Numa's intercourse with Egeria, chs. 19–21. Accession of Tullus Hostilius; war with Alba, chs. 22, 23. Story of the Curiatii and Horatii, and triumph of the Romans, chs. 24, 25. Horatius kills his sister and is acquitted by the people, ch. 26. War with Fidenae and treachery of Mettius, the Alban king; his punishment and the destruction of Alba, chs. 27–29. War with the Sabines, ch. 30. Prodigies, pestilence, death of Tullus, ch. 31.

Interregnum; choice of Ancus Martius; the fetials, ch. 32. Wars of Ancus with the Latins; construction of a prison, ch. 33. Coming of Tarquinus Priscus and Tanaquil to Rome, ch. 34. Death of Ancus and choice of Tarquinus; his political measures, ch. 35. Story of Attus Navius, and the enlargement of the centuries, ch. 36. Victories of the Sabines, ch. 37. Formula of surrender; war with Latins; constructions in Rome, ch. 38.

Birth of Servius Tullius, ch. 39. Death of Tarquin, ch. 40. Rise of Servius Tullius, and assumption of royalty, chs. 41, 42. Establishment of the comitia centuriata, ch. 43. Growth of the city, and union of Rome and Latium, chs. 44, 45. Ambition of young Tarquin; his marriage with Tullia, chs. 46, 47. They conspire against Servius, who is killed, and Tullia drives over his dead body, ch. 48.

Reign of Tarquinus Superbus; his league with the Latins,

ch. 49. Their discontent, expressed by Turnus, chs. 50, 51, who is killed by Tarquinius, ch. 52. War with the Volsci, ch. 53. Sends his son to Gabii, who gains control in the city and surrenders it to his father, ch. 54. Laying of foundations for the temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline, ch. 55. Building of the *cloaca maxima*; prodigy of a serpent and the embassy to Delphi, ch. 56. The story of Lucretia, chs. 57, 58. Brutus appears in his real character, and heads an insurrection against Tarquinius, who is forced to go from Rome into exile, chs. 59, 60.

NOTE.

THIS edition of the 1st book of Livy has been prepared especially for the use of those who, in connection with the careful study of some part of Livy, wish another part for more rapid reading. The book lends itself readily to such a purpose. The subject is interesting, the incidents varied and picturesque, and few passages offer unusual grammatical difficulties. To aid in the reading, the notes have been placed at the foot of the page. All critical matter has been omitted from them, as also have been all longer explanations, except such as occasionally seemed important for clearness of understanding. They contain more than the mere translation of words and phrases, but not, it is hoped, more than is necessary for an intelligent though rapid reading of the book. The long syllables have been marked to aid in the pronunciation of the Latin. The text is that of the second edition of Dr. Moritz Müller.

As the object of this edition is to supply a part of Livy for rapid reading, it is bound up with the 21st and 22d books. It is also issued separately for use with any other part of Livy or with another author.

To the student who wishes to examine the historical problems connected with the period, the following works are suggested for reference: Mommsen's *History of Rome*, Vol. I.; Niebuhr's *History of Rome*, Vols. I., II.; Ihne's *History of Rome*, Vol. I.; Dyer's *History of the Kings of Rome*; Sir G. C. Lewis's *On the Credibility of Early Roman History*; and J. R. Seeley's *Livy*, Bks. i.-x., Introduction.

My thanks are due to Professor E. M. Pease, the editor-in-chief of the series, for valuable suggestions and for care in reading the proof.

JOHN K. LORD.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, October, 1896.

TITI LIVI

AB URBE CONDITA LIBRI

PRAEFATIO.

Factūrusne operaे pretium sim, sī ā prīmōrdiō
urbis rēs populī Rōmānī perscrīpserim, nec satis sciō,
nec, sī sciam, dīcere ausim, quippe quī cum veterem 2
tum vulgātam esse rem videam, dum novī semper
scrīptōrēs aut in rēbus certius aliquid adlātūrōs sē
aut scrībendī arte rudem vetustātem superātūrōs crē-
dunt. Utcumque erit, iuvābit tamen rērum gestārum 3
memoriae prīncipis terrārum populī prō virilī parte
et ipsum cōnsuluisse; et sī in tantā scrīptōrum turbā
mea fāma in obscūrō sit, nōbilitāte ac māgnitūdine
eōrum mē, quī nōminī officient meō, cōnsōler. Rēs 4
est praetereā et immēnsī operis, ut quae suprā sep-
tingentēsimū annum repetātur, et quae ab exiguīs
profecta initiīs eō crēverit, ut iam māgnitūdine labōret
suā; et legentium plērīsque haud dubitō quīn prīmae

1-5. Difficulty and purpose of the work ; 6-9. legendary character of early history ; 10-13. value of historical study and writer's hope of success.

1. **Factūrusne . . . sim**: whether I shall make it worth the while of myself and my readers in writing the early history of Rome. The words form part of a hexameter. 2. **dum**: because.—**certius a.**: greater exactness. 3. **memoriae**: dat. with *cōnsuluisse*.—**prō v. p.**: to the best of my ability.—**et ip.**: as well as others.—**in ob.**: obscured. 4. **et i.**: the *et* corresponds with the *et* before *legentium*, but the construction changes.—**ut q.**: because.—**legentium**: readers; participle

orīginēs proximaque orīginibus minus praebitūra voluptātis sint festīnantibus ad haec nova, quibus iam pīdem praevalentis populī vīrēs sē ipsae cōficiunt; 5 ego contrā hōc quoque labōris praemium petam, ut mē ā cōspectū malōrum quae nostra tot per annōs vīdit aetās, tantisper certē dum pīsca tōtā illa mente repetō, āvertam, omnis expers cūrae, quae scrībentis animum etsī nōn flectere ā vērō, sollicitum tamen efficere posset.

6 Quae ante conditam condendamve urbem poēticīs magis decōra fābulīs quam incorruptīs rērum gestārum monumentīs trāduntur, ea nec adfīrmāre nec 7 refellere in animō est. Datur haec venia antīquitātī, ut miscendō hūmāna dīvīnīs pīmōrdia urbium augstiōra faciat; et sī cuī populō licēre oportet cōsecrāre orīginēs suās et ad deōs referre auctōrēs, ea bellī glōria est populō Rōmānō, ut, cum suum conditōrisque suī parentem Mārtem potissimum ferat, tam et hōc gentēs hūmānae patientur aequō animō quam impe- 8 rium patiuntur. Sed haec et hīs similia, utcumque animadversa aut exīstimāta erunt, haud in māgnō 9 equidem pōnam discrīmine; ad illa mihi prō sē quisque āriter intendat animum, quae vīta, quī mōrēs fuerint, per quōs virōs quibusque artibus domī mīlitiaeque et partum et auctum imperium sit; lābente

for noun.—**haec** n.: the civil wars, in distinction from *pīsca illa*, in which L. takes greater pleasure. 6. **conditam condendamve**: the actual or prospective founding: the gerundive with *ante* is not often used as a substitute for a verbal noun. 7. **sī . . . oportet**: if any people ought to be allowed; *cuī* is emphatic.—**auctōrēs**: appositive of *deōs*.—**potissimum**: adv. in preference to any other.—**ferat**: represents.—**et**: even. 8. **haec**: myths and traditions, in distinction from *illa*, the lessons of history. 9. **mihi**: ethical dat.—**lābente**: forms with *dēsīdentēs*, *lāpsī sint* and *īre praecipitēs* a climax, failing,

deinde paulatim disciplinā velut dēsidentēs prīmō mōrēs sequātur animō, deinde ut magis magisque lāpsī sint, tum īre cooperint praecipitēs, dōnec ad haec tempora, quibus nec vitia nostra nec remedia patī possumus, perventum est. Hōc illud est praeci- 10 puē in cognitiōne rērum salūbre ac frūgiferum, omnis tē exemplī documenta in inlūstrī posita monumentō intuērī; inde tibi tuaeque reī pūblicae quod imitēre capiās, inde foedum inceptū, foedum exitū, quod vītēs. Cēterum aut mē amor negōtiī suspectī fallit, aut nūlla 11 umquam rēs pūblica nec māior nec sānctier nec bonīs exemplīs dītior fuit, nec in quam cīvitātem tam sērae avāritia lūxuriaque immigrāverint, nec ubi tantus ac tam diū paupertātī ac parsimōniae honōs fuerit; adeō quantō rērum minus, tantō minus cupiditatis erat. Nūper dīvitiae avāritiam et abundantēs voluptatēs 12 dēsiderium per lūxum atque libīdinem pereundī per- dendīque omnia invexēre. Sed querellae, nē tum qui- dem grātae futūrae, cum forsitan necessāriae erunt, ab initiō certē tantae ōrdiendae reī absint; cum bonīs 13 potius ōminibus vōtīsque et precātiōnibus deōrum de- ārumque, sī, ut poētīs, nōbīs quoque mōs esset, libentius inciperēmus, ut ūrsīs tantum operis successūs prōsperōs darent.

settling (as it were), falling and coming down with a crash.—disciplinā: tone of morality. 11. *Cēterum:* for *sed*.—*cīvitātem:* attraction.—*adeō:* so true it is that; often in L. of a general ground. 12. *certē:* at least. 13. *potius:* much rather.—*ūrsis:* the begin- ning, undertaking.

TITI LIVI AB URBE CONDITA

LIBER I.

1. Iam prīmum omnium satis cōnstat Trōiā captā in cēterōs saevītum esse Trōiānōs; duōbus, Aenēae Antēnorīque, et vetustī iūre hospitiī et quia pācis reddendaequē Helenaē semper auctōrēs fuērunt, omne
2 iūs bellī Achīvōs abstinuisse. Cāsibus deinde variīs Antēnōrem cum multitūdine Enetum, quī sēditiōne ex Paphlagoniā pulsī et sēdēs et ducem rēge Pylaemene ad Trōiam āmissō quaerēbant, vēnisse in inti-
3 mum Hadriāticī maris sinum; Euganeīsque, quī inter mare Alpēsque incolebant, pulsīs Enetōs Trōiānōsque eās tenuisse terrās. Et in quem prīmum ēgressī sunt locum Trōia vocātur, pāgōque inde Trōiānō nōmen
4 est; gēns ūniversa Venetī appellatī. Aenēam ab similī clāde domō profugum, sed ad māiōra rērum initia dūcentibus fātīs prīmō in Macedoniaē vēnisse,

1. The scattering of the Trojans and arrival of Aeneas in Italy.—
1. **Iam . . . omnium**: *to begin with*.—**satis cōnstat**: L. means that this is the settled tradition, not historic fact.—**duōbus**: dat. com. with *abstinuisse*. 2. **Cāsibus . . . v.**: *from this point their fortunes diverged*. **Enetum**: Homer, Il. 2. 852, makes the Eneti of Paphlagonia the allies of the Trojans; the transfer to Veneti under a Trojan leader is natural. 3. **locum**: see *praef.* § 11. 4. **māiōra**: hypallage for *māiōrum*.

inde in Siciliam quaerentem sēdēs dēlātum, ab Siciliā classe ad Laurentem agrum tenuisse. Trōia et huic locō 5 nōmen est. Ibi ēgressī Trōiānī, ut quibus ab inmēnsō prope errōre nihil praefer arma et nāvēs superesset, cum praedam ex agrīs agerent, Latīnus rēx Aborīginēsque, quī tum ea tenēbant loca, ad arcendam vim advenārum armātī ex urbe atque agrīs concurrunt. Duplex 6 inde fāma est: aliī proeliō victum Latīnum pācem cum Aenēā, deīnde adfīnitātem iūnxisse trādunt; aliī, 7 cum īstrūctae aciēs cōnstitissent, priusquam sīgna canerent, prōcessisse Latīnum inter prīmōrēs ducemque advenārum ēvocāsse ad conloquium; percūnctātum deīnde, quī mortālēs essent, unde aut quō cāsū 8 profectī domō, quidve quaerentēs in agrum Laurentem exīssent, postquam audierit multitudinem Trōiānōs esse, ducem Aenēam filium Anchīsae et Veneris, eremātā patriā domō profugōs sēdem condendaeque urbī locum quaerere, et nōbilitātem admīratum gentis virīque et animū vel bellō vel pācī parātum dextrā datā fidem futūrae amīcitiae sānxisse. Inde foedus iectum inter 9 ducēs, inter exercitūs salūtatiōnem factam; Aenēam apud Latīnum fuisse in hospitiō. Ibi Latīnum apud penātēs deōs domesticum pūblicō adiūnxisse foedus fīliā Aenēae in mātrimōnium datā. Ea rēs utique Trōiānīs 10 spēm adfīrmat tandem stabili certāque sēde fīniendī errōris. Oppidum condunt; Aenēas ab nōmine uxōris 11 Lāvīnium appellat. Brevī stirpis quoque virīlis ex

5. *inmēnsō*: *endless*; lit. *unmeasured*. — *Latīnus*: the eponymous hero of the Latins, said to be the son of Faunus and the nymph Marīca, afterward worshipped as Jupiter Latiaris. 6. *inde*: *from this point*. 7. *unde*: *whence they came?* Use different clauses in translating these questions and connect by *and*. — *quidve q.*: *with what purpose?* 11. *Brevī*: sc. *tempore*.

novō mātrimōniō fuit, cuī Ascanium parentēs dīxēre nōmen.

2. Bellō deinde Aborīginēs Trōiānīque simul petītī. Turnus, rēx Rutulōrum, cuī pacfa Lāvīnia ante adventum Aenēae fuerat, praelātūm sibi advenam aegrē patiēns, simul Aenēae Latīnōque bellum intulerat.

2 Neutra aciēs laeta ex eō certāmine abiit: victī Rutulī, victōrēs Aborīginēs Trōiānīque ducem Latīnum āmī-

3 sēre. Inde Turnus Rutulīque diffīsī rēbus ad flōrentēs opēs Etrūscōrum Mezentiumque rēgem eōrum cōnfugiunt, quī Caere, opulentō tum oppidō, imperitāns, iam inde ab initio minimē laetus novae orīgine urbīs, et tum nimiō plūs quam satis tūtum esset accolīs rem Trōiānam crēscere ratus, haud gravātim socia arma

4 Rutulīs iūnxit. Aenēās, adversus tantī belli terrōrem ut animōs Aborīginūm sibi conciliāret, nec sub eōdem iūre sōlum sed etiam nōmine omnēs essent, Latīnōs

5 utramque gentem appellāvit. Nec deinde Aborīginēs Trōiānīs studiō ac fidē ergā rēgem Aenēām cessēre. Frētusque hīs animīs coalēscētūm in diēs magis duōrum populōrum Aenēās, quamquam tanta opibus Etrūria erat, ut iam nōn terrās sōlum sed mare etiam per tōtam Ītaliae longitūdinē ab Alpibus ad fretum Siculum fāmā nōminis suī implēsset, tamen, cum moenibus bellum prōpulsāre posset, in aciem cōpiās ēdūxit.

6 Secundum inde proelium Latīnīs, Aenēae etiam ultimūm operū mortālūm fuit. Situs est, quemcumque

2. 2. āmīsēre: tradition said that Latinus disappeared. **3. rēbus:** *their own strength.*—**Caere:** loc. ab. Caere was one of the twelve allied cantons of Etruria. **4. nec = et nē:** common in L. following *ut*, but the negative belongs only to *sōlum*. **5. frētusque:** *que, and so then.* L. often uses *que* in a summary or transition. Cf. c. 42. 4.—**fāmā:** inst. abl.—**moenibus:** inst. abl. **6. Secundum:** *successful.*—**Situs est:** *lies buried.*—**quemcumque . . . est:** whether human or

eum dīcī iūs fāsque est, super Numīcum fluvium; Iovem indigetem appellant.

3. Nōndum mātūrus imperiō Ascanius Aenēae fīlius erat; tamen id imperium eī ad pūberem aetātem incolume mānsit. Tantisper tūtēlā muliebrī — tanta indolēs in Lāvīniā erat — rēs Latīna et rēgnū avītū paternumque puerō stetit. Haud ambigam — quis 2 enim rem tam veterem prō certō adfīrmet? — hīcine fuerit Ascanius, an māior quam hīc, Creūsā mātre Īliō incolumī nātus comesque inde paternaे fugae, quem Iūlūm eundem Iūlia gēns auctōrem nōminis suī nūncupat. Is Ascanius, ubicumque et quacumque mātre 3 genitus — certē nātum Aenēā cōnstat — abundante Lāvīnī multitudine flōrentem iam, ut tum rēs erant, atque opulentam urbem mātri seu novercae relīquit, novam ipse aliam sub Albānō monte condidit, quae ab sitū porrēctae in dorsō urbī Longa Alba appellāta. Inter Lāvīnūm et Albām Longam colōniām dēductam 4 trīgintā fermē interfūre annī. Tantum tamen opēs crēverant māximē fūsīs Etrūscīs, ut nē morte quidem Aenēae, nec deinde inter muliebrem tūtēlam rudīmentumque prīnum puerīlis rēgnī, movēre arma aut Mezentius Etrūscīque aut ullī aliī accolae ausī sint. Pāx ita convēnerat, ut Etrūscīs Latīnīsque 5 fluvius Albula, quem nunc Tiberim vocant, fīnis esset.

divine. The ancients were particular in using the right name of a deity or hero in speaking of or to him, and in ascribing the right attributes to him.—**super**: *on the bank of*.

3. The founding of Alba. 1. **muliebrī** = gen. *mulieris*, as in § 4 and often. 2. **ambigam**: *question, decide*.—**Iūlūm e.**: *the same one whom under the name of I.* 3. **ubicumque** et q.: often in L. without a verb.—**multitudine**: *population*.—**ut erant**: *for the times*.—**Longa A.**: order reversed for emphasis. The town lay on a ridge under the Alban mountain, just above the Alban lake. 4. **Lāvīnūm**: sc. *conditum*.—**morte**: abl. of time.—**ausī sint**: perfect for the im-

6 Silvius deinde rēgnat, Ascaniī fīlius, cāsū quōdam in
 7 silvīs nātus. Is Aenēam Silvium creat; is deinde
 Latīnum Silvium. Ab eō colōniae aliquot dēductae,
 8 Prīscī Latīnī appellātī. Mānsit Silviīs posteā omni-
 bus cognōmen, quī Albae rēgnāvērunt. Latīnō Alba
 ortus, Albā Atys, Atye Capys, Capye Capetus, Capetō
 Tiberīnus, quī in trāiectū Albulae amnis submersus
 9 celebre ad posterōs nōmen flūminī dedit. Agrippa
 inde Tiberīnī fīlius, post Agrippam Rōmulus Silvius
 ā patre acceptō imperiō rēgnat. Adventīnō fulmine
 ipse ictus rēgnum per manūs trādidit. Is sepultus in
 eō colle quī nunc pars Rōmānae est urbis, cognōmen
 10 collī fēcit. Proca deinde rēgnat. Is Numitōrem
 atque Amūlium prōcreat; Numitōrī, quī stirpis māxi-
 mus erat, rēgnum vetustum Silviae gentis lēgat. Plūs
 tamen vīs potuit quam voluntās patris aut verēcundia
 11 aetātis. Pulsō frātre Amūlius rēgnat. Addit sce-
 lerī scelus; stirpem frātris virīlem interimit, frātris
 filiae Rēae Silviae per speciem honōris, cum Vestā-
 lem eam lēgisset, perpetuā virginitāte spem partūs
 adimit.

4. Sed dēbēbātur, ut opīnor, fātīs tantae orīgō urbis
 māximīque secundum deōrum opēs imperiī pīncipium.
 2 Vī compressa Vestālis cum geminum partum ēdidiisset,
 seu ita rata, seu quia deus auctor culpae honestior erat,

perfect, as in 21. 1. 2. 6. **Silvius**: the first tradition gave Romulus as the grandson of Aeneas, but when it appeared that more than 400 years (cf. c. 29. 6.) lay between the fall of Troy and the founding of Rome, a family of Alban kings was put in to fill the gap. 7. **Prīscī Latīnī**: so called to distinguish them from later Latin colonies. Cf. c. 38. 4. 8. **cognōmen** = *nōmen*, i.e. *Silvius*. 10. **māximus** = *māior*. 11. **Addit**: observe in these chapters the succession of short sentences and the asyndeton, a style in harmony with the rapid survey of events.

4. Birth of Romulus and Remus. 1. **secundum**: *next to*. 2. **erat**:

Mārtem incertae stirpis patrem nūncupat. Sed nec 3
diī nec hominēs aut ipsam aut stirpem ā crūdēlitāte
rēgiā vindicant: sacerdōs vineta in cūstōdiam datur,
puerōs in prōfluentem aquam mittī iubet. Forte 4
quādam dīvīnitus super rīpās Tiberis effūsus lēnibus
stāgnīs nec adīrī ūsquā ad iūstī cursum poterat
amnis, et posse quamvīs languidā mergī aquā īfantēs
spem ferentibus dabat. Ita, velut dēfūnetī rēgis im- 5
periō, in proximā ēluviē, ubi nunc fīcus Rūmīnālis
est — Rōmulārem vocātam ferunt — puerōs expōnunt.
Vāstae tum in hīs locīs sōlitūdinēs erant. Tenet 6
fāma, cum fluitantem alveum, quō expositī erant
puerī, tenuis in siccō aqua dēstituisset, lupam sitientem
ex montibus, quī circā sunt, ad puerīlem vāgītum
cursum flēxisse; eam submissās īfantibus adeō mītem
praebuisse mammās, ut linguā lambentem puerōs ma-
gister rēgiī pecoris invēnerit — Faustulō fuisse nōmen
ferunt. Ab eō ad stabula Lārentiae uxōrī ēducandōs
datōs. Sunt quī Lārentiam vulgātō corpore lupam 7
inter pāstōrēs vocātam putent; inde locum fābulae
ac mīrāculō datum. Ita genitī itaque ēducātī, cum 8
prīnumadolēvit aetās, nec in stabulīs nec ad pecora
sēgnēs vēnandō peragrāre saltūs. Hinc rōbore cor- 9

*would be, as in 21. 41. 2. 3. Sed: but whichever was the case.—prō-
fluentem a.: a stream.—iubet: L. often carelessly omits the subject,
even when it differs from that of the preceding verb. 4. Forte q. d.:
by a divine chance.—Tiberis . . . dabat: the Tiber having overflowed
. . . could not be approached . . . but they hoped.—iūstī: regular; see
on c. 1. 4. 5. fīcus: afterward shown on the western slope of the
Palatine. 6. Vāstae: wild. The stretch between the Palatine, Capito-
line, and Aventine was a swampy waste.—quī . . . sunt: surround-
ing, i.e. on both sides of the river.—Faustulō: favorer, helper.—
ēducandōs: to be brought up. 8. ad pecora: when the herds were in
the pastures.—vēnandō: mod. abl. The young men were particularly
active in hunting.*

poribus animīsque sūmptō iam nōn ferās tantum subsistere, sed in latrōnēs praedā onustōs impetūs facere, pāstōribusque raptā dīvidere, et cum hīs crēscente in diēs grege iuvenum sēria ac iocōs celebrāre.

5. Iam tum in Palātiō monte Lupercal hōc fuisse lūdicerum ferunt, et ā Pallantēō, urbe Arcadicā, 2 Pallantium, dein Palātium montem appellātum. Ibi Euandrum, quī ex eō genere Arcadum multīs ante tempestātibus tenuerit loca, sollemne adlātum ex Arcadiā īstituisse, ut nūdī iuvenēs Lycaeum Pāna venerantēs per lūsum atque lascīviam currerent, quem 3 Rōmānī deinde vocāvērunt Inuum. Huīc dēditīs lūdicerō, cum sollemne nōtum esset, īnsidiātōs ob īram praedae āmissae latrōnēs, cum Rōmulus vī sē dēfendisset, Remum cēpissee, captum rēgī Amūliō trādidisse ultrō accūsantēs. Crīminī māximē dabant in 4 Numitōris agrōs ab iīs impetūs fierī; inde eōs conlectā iuvenum manū hostilem in modum praedās agere. 5 Sīc ad supplicium Numitōrī Remus dēditur. Iam inde ab initio Faustulō spēs fuerat rēgiam stirpem apud sē ēducārī: nam et expositōs iussū rēgis īfantēs sciēbat, et tempus, quō ipse eōs sustulisset, ad id ipsum congruere; sed rem immātūram nisi aut per occāsiōnem aut per necessitatēm aperīre nōluerat.

9. *iam*: already; before the events of the next chapter.—*subsistere*: lay in wait.—*iocōs*: merry-makings. The expression is used simply as a contrast to *sēria*, and to prepare for the following.

5. Fall of Amulius. 1. *monte*: appos. of *Palātiō*.—*hōc*: the one still in use.—*lūdicerum*: festival. It was in February, in honor of the god of flocks, Lupercus; associated with Pan. 2. *tempestātibus*: as we say seasons for years.—*nūdī*: i.e. clothed only in goat-skins. 3. *praedae a.*: the loss of their booty, as in 21. 1. 5.—*cēpissee, c.*: took, and then.—*ultrō*: actually; one would not expect a charge from robbers. 5. *immātūram*: unseasonably, predicative.—*occāsiōnem*:

Necessitās prior vēnit. Ita metū subāctus Rōmulō 6 rem aperit. Forte et Numitōrī, cum in cūstōdiā Remum habēret, audīssetque geminōs esse frātrēs, comparandō et aetātem eōrum et ipsam minimē ser-vilem indolem tetigerat animum memoria nepōtum; scīscitandōque eōdem pervēnit, ut haud procul esset quīn Remum agnōsceret. Ita undique rēgī dolus 7 nectitur. Rōmulus nōn cum globō iuvenum — nec enim erat ad vim apertam pār — sed aliīs aliō itinere iussīs certō tempore ad rēgiam venīre pāstōribus, ad rēgem impetum facit, et ā domō Numitōris aliā comparātā manū adiuvat Remus. Ita rēgem obtruncant.

6. Numitor inter prīnum tumultum hostīs invāsisse urbem atque adortōs rēgiam dictitāns, cum pūbem Albānam in arcem praesidiō armīsque obtinendam āvocāsset, postquam iuvenēs perpetrātā caede pergere ad sē grātulantēs vīdit, extemplō advocationē conciliō seclus in sē frātris, orīginem nepōtum, ut genitī, ut ēducātī, ut cognitī essent, caedem deinceps tyrannī sēque ēius auctōrem ostendit. Iuvenēs per medium 2 cōntiōnem āgmine ingressī cum avum rēgem salūtā-ssent, secūta ex omnī multitūdine cōsentīens vōx ratum nōmen imperiumque rēgī efficit. Ita Numitōrī 3

favorable opportunity. 6. **metū** s.: *under the influence of fear*, either of excessive penalty for Remus, or of being implicated as his foster-father.—**eōdem**: adv. to the same point as Faustulus. 7. **aliīs a. i.**: *by different routes*.

6. Romulus and Remus wish to found a city.—1. **Numitor**: this sentence is an excellent illustration of the Livian period. The thought is carried forward by the partic. *dictitāns*, the clauses with *cum* and *postquam*, and the abl. abs. and concludes with the main verb. In translating it should be broken into several independent sentences.—**prīnum t.**: *the beginning of.*—**deinceps**: adj., *following*.—**auctōrem**: *responsible*. 2. **āgmine**: *side by side*; the word hardly applies to two persons, but it is a stock phrase (abl. modal.), the opposite of

Albānā rē permissā Rōmulum Remumque cupīdō cēpit in iīs locīs, ubi expositī ubique ēducātī erant, urbī condendae. Et supererat multitūdō Albānōrum Latī-nōrumque; ad id pāstōrēs quoque accesserant, quī omnēs facile spem facerent, parvam Albām, parvum 4 Lāvīnum prae eā urbe, quae conderētur, fore. Intervēnit deinde hīs cōgitatiōnibus avītum malum, rēgnī cupīdō, atque inde foedum certāmen coortum ā satis mītī prīncipiō. Quoniam geminī essent, nec aetātis verēcundia discrīmen facere posset, ut diī, quōrum tūtēlāe ea loca essent, auguriīs legerent quī nōmen novae urbī daret, quī conditam imperiō regeret, Palātium Rōmulus, Remus Aventīnum ad inauguran-dum templā capiunt.

7. Priōrī Remō augurium vēnisse fertur, sex vultu-rēs, iamque nūntiātō auguriō cum duplex numerus Rōmulō sē ostendisset, utrumque rēgem sua multitūdō cōnsalūtāverat. Tempore illī praceptō, at hī numerō 2 avium rēgnum trahēbant. Inde cum altercātiōne con-gressī certāmine īrārum ad caedem vertuntur. Ibi in turbā ictus Remus cecidit. Vulgātior fāma est lūdi-briō frātris Remum novōs trānsiluisse mūrōs; inde ab īrātō Rōmulō, cum verbīs quoque increpitāns adiē-cisset, “Sīc deinde quīcumque alias trānsiliēt moenia

disorderly. 3. **ad id** = *ad eōs*, the excessive part.—**quī o.**: so that all together.—**prae**: in comparison with. 4. **satis m.**: very trifling.—**essent**: subj. because it is the thought of the young men.—**quōrum t.**: under whose protection; *tūtēlāe* is pred. gen. of possession.—**inaugu-randum**: for taking the omens; the indispensable preliminary for every act at Rome.—**templa**: posts of observation; cf. c. 18. 10.

7. Death of Remus. Establishment of ritual.—1. **utrumque . . . c.**: each was saluted by his own followers as king. *sua* refers to *utrumque*.—**Tempore**: inst. abl.—**trahēbant**: sc. *ad sē*, claimed. 2. **cer-tāmine i.**: in their passionate strife; inst. abl.; note the plu. of *īrārum*, as in 21. 58. 1.—**increpitāns**: join with *verbīs* as adj.; bitter.

mea!" interfectum. Ita sōlus potītus imperiō Rōmu- 3
lus; condita urbs conditōris nōmine appellāta.

Palātium prīmū, in quō ipse erat ēducātus, mūniit.
Sacra diīs aliīs Albānō rītū, Graecō Herculī, ut ab
Euandrō īstitūta erant, facit. Herculem in ea loca 4
Gēryone interēmptō bovēs mīrā speciē abēgisse memo-
rant, ac prope Tiberim fluvium, quā p̄ae sē armentum
agēns nandō trāiēcerat, locō herbidō, ut quiēte et
pābulō laetō reficeret bovēs, et ipsum fessum viā
prōcubuisse. Ibi cum eum cibō vīnōque gravātum 5
sopor oppressisset, pāstor accola ēius locī, nōmine
Cācus, ferōx vīribus, captus pulchritūdine boum eum
āvertere eam praedam vellet, quia, sī agendō armentum
in spēluneam compulisset, ipsa vēstīgia quaerentem
dominum eō dēductūra erant, āversōs bovēs, eximium
quemque pulchritūdine, caudīs in spēluneam trāxit.
Herculēs ad prīmā aurōram somnō excitus eum gre- 6
gem perlūstrāset oculīs et partem abesse numerō sēn-
sisset, pergit ad proximam spēluncam, sī forte eō
vestīgia ferrent. Quae ubi omnia forās versa vīdit
nec in partem aliam ferre, eōnfūsus atque incertus
animī ex locō īfēstō agere porrō armentum occēpit.
Inde cum āctae bovēs quaedam ad dēsiderium, ut fit, 7
relīctārum mūgīssent, reddita inclūsārum ex spēluncā
boum vōx Herculem convertit. Quem cum vādentem

3. **Albānō . . . Graecō**: *i.e.* with covered and uncovered head. 4. **quā**: in the place to which he had come.—**laetō**: rich.—**et i.**: he was tired as well as the cattle. 5. **ferōx**: confident. Cacus, the bad robber, lived in a cave in the Aventine, as Evander on the Palatine.—**eam p.**: them as plunder; a common attraction.—**dēductūra erant**: must have led.—**quemque**: attracted to the adj. as regularly to a superlative; *he seized the most beautiful and drew*. 6. **ad. p. a.**: poetical for *prīmā lūce*.—**sī**: to see if. 7. **ad. d. u. f.**: missing, as is common.—**reddita . . . vōx**: L. is fond of involved order; cf. c. 4. 6.

ad spēluncam Cācus vī prohibēre cōnātus esset, ictus
 clāvā fidem pāstōrūm nēquīquam invocāns morte
 8 cubuit. Euander tum ea profugus ex Peloponnēsō
 auctōritāte magis quam imperiō regēbat loca, venerā-
 bilis vir mīrāculō litterārum, reī novae inter rudēs
 artium hominēs, venerābiliōr dīvīnitāte crēditā Car-
 mentae mātris, quam fātiloquam ante Sibyllae in
 9 Ītaliā adventum mīrātae eae gentēs fuerant. Is
 tum Euander, concursū pāstōrum trepidantium circā
 advenam manifēstae reum caedis excitus, postquam
 facinus facinorisque causam audīvit, habitum fōr-
 mamque virī aliquantum ampliōrem augstiōremque
 hūmānā intuēns, rogitat quī vir esset. Ubi nōmen
 10 patremque ac patriam accēpit, “Iove nātē, Herculēs,
 salvē,” inquit. “Tē mihi māter, vēridica interpres
 deum, auctūrum caelestium numerum cecinit, tibique
 āram hīc dicātum īrī, quam opulentissima ūlīm in
 11 terrīs gēns māximam vocet tuōque rītū colat.” Dextrā
 Herculēs datā accipere sē ūlīmen implētūrumque fāta
 12 ārā conditā ac dicātā ait. Ibi tum prīmū bove eximiā
 captā dē grege sacrum Herculī adhibitīs ad ministē-
 rium dapemque Potītiīs ac Pīnāriīs, quae tum familiae
 13 māximē inclitae ea loca incolēbant, factum. Forte ita
 ēvēnit, ut Potītiī ad tempus praestō essent, iīsque exta
 appōnerentur, Pīnāriī extīs ad cēteram venīrent

8. **auctōritāte**: *personal influence.* — **litterārum**: the Romans brought their alphabet from the Greek colonies of lower Italy. — **Sibyllae**: the Cumean Sibyl; cf. Verg. Aen. 6. 35. f. 9. **trepidantium**: *gathering in fright.* — **habitum**: note the frequent recurrence of successive words in which the *m* sound predominates. — **rogitat**: the frequentative often in L. with the meaning of the simple form. 10. **tibi**: ind. obj. — **tuō r.**: *a rite peculiar to you.* 11. **fāta**: *prophecy.* — **ārā c.**: abl. abs.; *by founding.* 12. **dapem**: the religious feast after the sacrifice. 13. **exta**: the larger entrails, as heart and liver.

dapem. Inde institūtum mānsit, dōnec Pīnārium genus fuit, nē extīs sollemnium vescerentur. Potītiī 14 ab Euandrō ēdoctī antistitēs sacrī ēius per multās aetātēs fuērunt, dōnec trāditō servīs pūblīcīs sollemnī familiae ministeriō genus omne Potītiōrum interiit. Haec tum sacra Rōmulus ūna ex omnibus peregrīna 15 suscēpit, iam tum immortālitātis virtūte partae, ad quam eum sua fāta dūcēbant, fautor.

8. Rēbus dīvīnīs rīte perpetrātīs vocātāque ad concilium multitūdine, quae coalēscere in populī ūnīus corpus nūllā rē praeterquam lēgibus poterat, iūra dedit; quae ita sāncta generī hominum agrestī fore ratus, sī 2 sē ipse venerābilem īsīgnībus imperiī fēcisset, cum cēterō habitū sē augstiōrem, tum māximē līctōribus duodecim sūmptīs fēcit. Aliī ab numerō avīum, quae auguriō rēgnū portenderant, eum secūtūm numerū putant; mē haud paenitet eōrum sententiae esse, quibus et appāritōrēs hōc genus ab Etrūscīs fīnitimīs, unde sella curūlis, unde toga prætexta sūmpta est, et numerū quoque ipsum ductūm placet; et ita habuisse Etrūscōs, quod ex duodecim populīs commūniter creātō rēge singulōs singulī populī līctōrēs dederint.

Crēscēbat interim urbs mūnītiōnībus alia atque alia 4 adpetendō loca, cum in spē magis futūrae multitūdīnis quam ad id quod tum hominū erat, mūnīrent.

14. **genus** = *gēns*. The change was made under the direction of Appius Claudius. See 9. 29.

8. Political institutions.—2. **ita . . . sī**: restrictive; *only . . . if, not . . . unless*.—**ipse**: this is usually joined to the subject where we emphasize the predicate, *himself*.—**cēterō**: besides the lictors. 3. **eum**: agrees with *numerū*.—**mē . . . esse**: *I do not hesitate to adopt the opinion of those*.—**hōc genus** = *hūiū generis*, *i.e.* the lictors.—**creātō**: *on the appointment of a king*; in case of a general war. 4. **mūnītiōnībus**: inst. abl. with *adpetendō*.—**in spē**: *in the hope*.—**ad**

5 Deinde nē vāna urbis māgnitūdō esset, adiciendae multitudinis causā vetere cōnsiliō condentium urbēs, quī obscūram atque humilem conciendō ad sē multitūdinem nātam ē terrā sibi prōlem ēmentiēbantur, locum, quī nunc saeptus dēscendentibus inter duōs lūcōs est,
 6 asylum aperit. Eō ex fīnitimīs populīs turba omnis sine discrīmine, līber an servus esset, avida novārum rērum perfūgit, idque pīnum ad coeptam māgnitū-
 7 dinem rōboris fuit. Cum iam vīrium haud paenitēret, cōsīlīum deinde vīribus parat: centum creat senātōrēs, sīve quia is numerus satis erat, sīve quia sōlī centum erant, quī creārī patrēs possent. Patrēs certē ab honōre, patriciīque prōgeniēs eōrum appellātī.

9. Iam rēs Rōmāna adeō erat valida, ut cuilibet fīnitimārum cīvitātū bellō pār esset; sed pēnūriā mulierum hominis aetātem dūrātūra māgnitūdō erat, quippe quibus nec domī spēs prōlis nec cum fīnitimīs 2 cōnūbia essent. Tum ex cōsiliō patrum Rōmulus lēgātōs circā vīcīnās gentēs mīsit, quī societātem cōnū-
 3 biumque novō populō peterent: urbēs quoque ut cētera ex īfīmō nāscī; dein, quās sua virtūs ac diī iuvent,
 4 māgnās opēs sibi māgnumque nōmen facere; satis scīre orīginī Rōmānae et deōs adfuisse et nōn dēfutū-

. . . erat: in accordance with the actual number of inhabitants.
 5. **vetere c.:** in accordance with the old device; modal. abl.—dēscendentibus: dat.; to those going down, on the way down.—duōs 1.: the two summits of the Capitoline.—asylum: a place of atonement, not of residence, from which they passed to the city on the Palatine. The modern Piazza del Campidoglio. 6. novārum: a change of circumstances.—id: i.e. turba. 7. cōsīlīum: both abstract, guidance, and concrete, council, the senate.

9-13. Rape of the Sabine women, and the resulting wars.

9. 1. **quibus:** the antecedent is in rēs. 2. **urbēs:** saying that cities. The or. obl. which here contains the argument of the envoys often has no introductory word in Latin. 4. **scīre:** sc. se.—

ram virtūtem: proinde nē gravārentur hominēs cum hominibus sanguinem ac genus miscēre. Nūsquam 5 benignē lēgatiō audīta est: adeō simul spernēbant, simul tantam in mediō crēsentem mōlem sibi ac posteris suīs metuēbant. Ā plērisque rogitantibus dīmissī, ecquod fēminīs quoque asylum aperuissent: id enim dēmum compār cōnūbium fore. Aegrē id Rōmāna 6 pūbēs passa, et haud dubiē ad vim spectāre rēs coepit. Cuī tempus locumque aptum ut daret Rōmulus, aegritūdinem animī dissimulāns lūdōs ex industriā parat Neptūnō Equestrī sollemnīs; Cōnsuālia vocat. Indīcī 7 deinde fīnitimīs spectāculum iubet, quantōque appārātū tum sciēbant aut poterant concelebrant, ut rem clāram exspectātamque facerent. Multī mortālēs convēnēre, studiō etiam videndae novae urbēs, māximē proximī quīque, Caenīnēs, Crustumīnī, Antemnātēs; iam Sabīnōrum omnis multitūdō cum liberīs ac coniugib⁹ vēnit. Invītātī hospitāliter per domōs cum situm moeniaque et frequentem tēctīs urbēm vīdissent, mīrantur tam brevī rem Rōmānam crēvisse. Ubi 10 spectāculī tempus vēnit, dēditaeque eō mentēs cum oculīs erant, tum ex compositō orta vīs, sīgnōque datō iuentūs Rōmāna ad rapiendās virginēs discurrit. Māgna pars forte, in quem quaeque inciderat, raptae. 11

proinde . . . hominēs: *therefore let them not hesitate as men;* *proinde* introduces a conclusion that is also an exhortation. 5. **id . . . dēmum:** *for that only.* 6. **pūbēs = iuvenēs,** as in e. 6. 1.—**Cuī:** refers to *vim.* 7. **Cōnsuālia:** games celebrated on the 21st of August and 15th of December in honor of an old Italian deity, whom L. here tacitly identifies with Neptune, and who, as the representative of the Greek Poseidon, was the maker of the horse; hence *equestrī.*—**concelebrant:** *were preparing to celebrate.* 8. **Caen. Crust. Antem.:** Latin peoples in the vicinity of Rome. 9. **iam:** *finally;* often in a summary with the last member.—**frequentem t.:** *numerous dwellings.* 10. **eō:** *to the exhibition.*—**vīs:** *disturbance.* 11. **forte . . . inciderat:** *without choice*

Quāsdam fōrmā excellentēs prīmōribus patrum dēstīnātās ex plēbe hominēs, quibus datum negōtium erat,
 12 domōs dēferēbant. Unam longē ante aliās speciē ac
 pulchritūdine īnsignem ā globō Talassiī cūiusdam
 raptam ferunt, multīsque scīscitantibus cuīnam eam
 ferrent, identidem, nē quis violāret, Talassiō ferrī
 clāmitātum; inde nūptiālem hanc vōcem factam.
 13 Turbātō per metum lūdicerō maestī parentēs virginum
 profugiunt, incūsantēs violātum hospitiī foedus deum-
 que invocantēs, cūius ad solleme lūdōsque per fās ac
 fidem dēceptī vēnissent. Nec raptīs aut spēs dē sē
 14 melior aut indignātiō est minor. Sed ipse Rōmulus
 circumībat, docēbatque patrum id superbiā factum,
 quī cōnūbium fīnitimīs negāssent: illās tamen in mā-
 trimōniō, in societāte fortūnārum omnium cīvitātisque,
 et, quō nihil cārius hūmānō generī sit, liberum fore;
 15 mollīrent modo īrās, et, quibus fors corpora dedisset,
 darent animōs; saepe ex iniūriā postmodum grātiam
 ortam, eōque meliōribus ūsūrās virīs, quod adnīsūrus
 prō sē quisque sit, ut, cum suam vicem fūncetus officiō
 sit, parentium etiam patriaeque expleat dēsīderium.

by the one who happened to be nearest.—ex. plēbe: L. often joins a prep. and its case to a noun in an adjectival sense. 12. **clāmitātum:** *the cry was raised.* The origin of the shout “Thalassio,” with which a bride was led into her husband’s house, is uncertain. 13. **hospitiī f.:** *hospitality, guest friendship,* which the Romans had given by inviting them to the games and to their houses.—**per . . . dēceptī:** they had trusted to the inviolability of a religious festival and to the pledge of protection implied in hospitality. *Fās* and *fidem* refer chiastically to *invocantēs* and *incūsantēs*. 14. **mātrimōniō:** the women feared that, as their people had refused *cōnūbium* with the Romans, they would be held as slaves. Romulus assured them that their marriage should be *iūstum*, regular, as if *cōnūbium* had existed, and their children would therefore be free.—**quō . . . sit:** *the dearest thing to human nature.* The antecedent of *quō* is *liberum fore.* 15. **meliōribus . . . virīs:** *would find their husbands better.—suam vicem:* *for his own part.*

Accēdēbant blanditiae virōrum factum pūrgantium 16
cupiditātē atque amōre, quae māximē ad muliebre
ingenium efficācēs precēs sunt.

10. Iam admōdum mītigātī animī raptīs erant. At raptārum parentēs tum māximē sordidā veste lacrimīs-
que et querellīs cīvitātēs concitābant. Nec domī tan-
tum indīgnātiōnēs continēbant, sed congregābantur
undique ad Titum Tatium, rēgem Sabīnōrum, et lēgā-
tiōnēs eō, quod māximum Tatiī nōmen in iīs regiōni-
bus erat, conveniēbant. Caenīnēnsēs Crustumīnīque 2
et Antemnātēs erant, ad quōs ēius iniūriae pars per-
tinēbat. Lentē agere hīs Tatius Sabīnīque vīsī sunt;
ipsī inter sē trēs populi commūniter bellum parant.
Nē Crustumīnī quidem atque Antemnātēs prō ārdōre 3
īrāque Caenīnēnsium satis sē impigrē movent; ita per
sē ipsum nōmen Caenīnum in agrum Rōmānum im-
petum facit. Sed effūsē vāstantibus fit obvius cum 4
exercitū Rōmulus, levīque certāmine docet vānam
sine vīribus īram esse. Exercitum fundit fugatque,
fūsum persecuitur; rēgem in proeliō obtruncat et
spoliat; duce hostium occīsō urbem prīmō impetū
capit. Inde exercitū victōre reductō ipse, cum factīs 5
vir māgnificus tum factōrum ostentātor haud minor,
spolia ducis hostium caesī suspēnsa fabricātō ad id
aptē ferculō gerēns in Capitōlium ēscendit, ibique ea
cum ad quercum pāstōribus sacram dēposuisset, simul

10. 1. **tum māximē**: *i.e. on the ground of personal feelings rather than for general reasons.* — **tantum**: not to be taken with *nec*; they did not keep their feeling at home, as one might expect. 2. **Lentē**: *too slowly.* 3. **nōmen** = *populus*; all who were called by the name *Caenīnēnsēs*. 4. **effūsē v.**: *as they were scattered in plundering.* — **fūsum**: cf. *captum*, c. 5. 3. 5. **victōre**: adj., *victorious.* — **ad id**: *for the purpose.* L. here practically ascribes to Romulus the first triumph, though he uses the word first of Tarquinius Priscus in c. 38. 3. — **pāstō-**

cum dōnō dēsignāvit templō Iovis fīnīs cognōmenque
 6 addidit deō. “Iuppiter Feretri,” inquit, “haec tibi
 victor Rōmulus rēx rēgia arma ferō, templumque hīs
 regiōnibus, quās modo animō mētātus sum, dēdicō
 sēdem opīmīs spoliīs quae rēgibus ducibusque hostium
 7 caesīs mē auctōrem sequentēs posterī ferent.” Haec
 templī est orīgō, quod prīmū omnīum Rōmae sacrā-
 tum est. Ita deinde diīs vīsum, nec inritam condi-
 tōris templī vōcem esse, quā lātūrōs eō spolia posterōs
 nūncupāvit, nec multitūdine conpotum ēius dōnī vul-
 gārī laudem. Bīna posteā inter tot anīnōs, tot bella
 opīma parta sunt spolia; adeō rāra ēius fortūna decoris
 fuit.

11. Dum ea ibi Rōmānī gerunt, Antemnātium exer-
 citus per occāsiōnem ac sōlitūdinem hostiliter in fīnēs
 Rōmānōs incursiōnem facit. Raptim et ad hōs Rōmāna
 2 legiō ducta pālātōs in agrīs oppressit. Fūsī igitur
 prīmō impetū et clāmōre hostēs, oppidum captum; du-
 plicīque victoriā ovantem Rōmulum Hersilia coniūnx,
 precibus raptārum fatīgāta, ḍrat ut parentibus eārum
 det veniam et in cīvitātem accipiat: ita rem coalēscere
 3 concordiā posse. Facile impetrātum. Inde contrā
 Crustumīnōs profectus bellum īfērentēs. Ibi minus
 etiam, quod aliēnīs clādibus ceciderant animī, certā-

ribus: by the shepherds; the dative with *sacer* usually is of that to which an object is consecrated. 6. **mē a.:** my example. 7. **Ita:** anticipates the following infinitives.—**dōnī:** join with *conpotum* and also *laudem*.—**Bīna:** two only; by Cornelius Cossus from the leader of the Veientes, 437 b.c., and by Claudius Marcellus from the leader of the Insubrians, 222 b.c.

11. 1. **ibi:** at Caenina.—**per . . . sōlitūdinem:** taking advantage of the absence of the army.—**legiō:** army; originally levy. 2. **clā-
 mōre:** battle shout.—**Hersilia:** one of the stolen women, afterward worshipped under the name of Hora, goddess of marriage and fertility.

minis fuit. Utrōque colōniae missae; plūrēs inventī, 4 quī propter ūbertātem terrae in Crustumīnum nōmina darent. Et Rōmam inde frequenter migrātum est, ā parentibus māximē ac propinquīs raptārum.

Novissimum ab Sabīnīs bellum ortum, multōque id 5 māximum fuit; nihil enim per irām aut cupiditātem āctum est, nec ostendērunt bellum prius quam intulērunt. Cōnsiliō etiam additus dolus. Spurius Tar- 6 pēius Rōmānae praeerat arcī. Hūius fīliam virginem aurō corrumpit Tatius, ut armātōs in arcem accipiat— aquam forte ea tum sacrīs extrā moenia petītum ierat; acceptī obrutam armīs necāvēre, seu ut vī capta potius 7 arx vidērētur, seu prōdendī exemplī causā, nē quid ūsquā fidūm prōditōrī esset. Additur fābulae, quod 8 vulgō Sabīnī aureās armillās māgnī ponderis bracchiō laevō gemmātōsque māgnā speciē ānulōs habuerint, pepigisse eam quod in sinistrīs manibus habērent; eō scūta illī prō aureīs dōnīs congesta. Sunt quī eam ex 9 pactō trādendī quod in sinistrīs manibus esset dērēctō arma petīsse dīcant, et fraude vīsam agere suā ipsam perēmptam mercēde.

4. **Utrōque**: to Antemnae and Crustumerium. Nothing is said of Caenina. The great Roman principle of colonization as the means of keeping subject places in order is referred to Romulus. 5. **Novissimum**: the last that rose from the 'rape of the Sabines.'—**per . . . cupiditātem**: a modal expression; cf. *irā et cup.*, c. 12. 1.—**nec . . . intulērunt**: nor did announcement precede action; *priusquam* with the perf. ind. in a purely temporal relation. 6. **Tarpēius**: from c. 55. 1. we learn that the original name of the hill was *mōns Tarpēius*. The later citadel was on the northern summit.—**sacrīs**: dat. The legend represents Tarpeia as a Vestal. 8. **aureās a.**: yet the Sabines were the stock example of frugal poverty.—**pepigisse**: stipulated for. 9. **fraude v.**: the legend says that Tatius, thinking that she intended to betray the Sabines, threw his shield so fiercely at her that he killed her.

12. Tenuēre tamen arcem Sabīnī, atque inde posterō
 diē, cum Rōmānus exercitus īstrūctus quod inter
 Palātīnum Capitōlīnumque collem campī est complēs-
 set, nōn prius dēscendērunt in aequum, quam īrā et
 cupiditatē recuperandae arcis stimulante animōs in
 2 aduersum Rōmānī subiēre. Prīcipēs utrimque pū-
 gnām ciēbant, ab Sabīnīs Mettius Curtius, ab Rōmānīs
 Hostius Hostilius. Hīc rem Rōmānam īīquō locō ad
 3 prīma sīgna animō atque audāciā sustinēbat. Ut
 Hostius cecidit, cōfestim Rōmāna inclīnatūr aciēs,
 4 fūsaque est ad veterem portam Palātiī. Rōmulus et
 ipse turbā fugientium āctus, arma ad caelum tollēns,
 “Iuppiter, tuīs,” inquit, “iussus avibus hīc in Palā-
 5 tiō prīma urbī fundāmenta iēcī. Arcem iam seelere
 ēemptam Sabīnī habent; inde hūc armātī superātā
 mediā valle tendunt. At tū, pater deūm hominumque,
 hīc saltem arcē hostēs, dēme terrōrem Rōmānīs fu-
 6 gainque foedam siste. Hīc ego tibi templum Statōrī
 Iovī, quod monumentum sit posterīs tuā praesentī ope
 7 servātam urbem esse, voveō.” Haec precātus, velut sī
 sēnsisset audītās precēs, “Hīc,” inquit, “Rōmānī,
 Iuppiter optimus māximus resistere atque iterāre pū-
 gnām iubet.” Restitēre Rōmānī tamquam caelestī vōce
 8 iussī; ipse ad prīmōrēs Rōmulus prōvolat. Mettius
 Curtius ab Sabīnīs prīnceps ab arce dēcucurrerat, et

12. 1. *tamen*: however that may be, whichever story is true.—
 quod . . . est: the low ground afterward occupied in part by the
 forum.—aduersum: sc. montem. 2. **Prīcipēs**: at the head of, in
 advance of, as in § 8.—ab: on the side of. Hostius Hostilius was the
 grandfather of the later king, Tullus Hostilius.—audāciā: modal abl.
 following animō. 3. **veterem p.**: the *porta Mūgiōnis*, one of the
 three gates of the Palatium, on the northeastern side. 6. **Statōrī I.**:
 order reversed for emphasis. The temple was not built till 294 b.c. by
 M. Atilius. Its substructions have in recent years been uncovered.

effūsōs ēgerat Rōmānōs tōtō quantum forō spatium est, nec procul iam ā portā Palātiī erat, clāmitāns “Vīcimus perfidōs hospitēs, imbellēs hostēs. Iam sciunt longē aliud esse virginēs rapere, aliud pūgnāre cum virīs.” In eum haec glōriantem cum globō ferō- 9 cissimōrum iuvenum Rōmulus impetum facit. Ex equō tum forte Mettius pūgnābat; eō pellī facilius fuit. Pulsum Rōmānī persequuntur, et alia Rōmāna aciēs audāciā rēgis accēnsa fundit Sabīnōs. Mettius 10 in palūdem sēsē strepitū sequentium trepidante equō coniēcit; āverteratque ea rēs etiam Sabīnōs tantī perīculō virī. Et ille quidem adnuentibus ac vocantibus suīs favōre multōrum additō animō ēvādit; Rōmānī Sabīnīque in mediā convalle duōrum montium redintegrand proelium, sed rēs Rōmāna erat superior.

13. Tum Sabīnae mulierēs, quārum ex iniūriā bellum ortum erat, crīnibus passīs scissāque veste, victō malis muliebrī pavōre, ausae sē inter tēla volantia īferre, ex trānsversō impetū factō dīrimere īfēstās aciēs, dīrimere īrās, hinc patrēs hinc virōs ūrantēs nē 2 sē sanguine nefandō socerī generīque respergerent, nē parricīdiō maculārent partūs suōs, nepōtum illī, hī liberum prōgeniem. “Sī adfīnitātis inter vōs, sī cō- 3 nūbiī piget, in nōs vertite īrās; nōs causa bellī, nōs

8. **tōtō . . . est:** across the whole length of the forum.—**longi . . . rapere:** stealing maidens is a far different thing from. 9. **alia** = *reliqua*. 10. **āverterat:** had turned for the moment.—**ille q.:** he indeed escaped, but the battle was renewed and the Romans were getting the better of it.—**adnuentibus:** a good illustration of L.'s fondness for the abl., two abl. abs. separated by a causal abl.

13. 1. **ex . . . factō:** pushing in from the side. 2. **parricīdiō:** used of the murder of any relative.—**suōs:** of the women.—**nepōtum** and **liberum:** epexegetic to *prōgeniem*, which in translation omit. 3. **Sī:** the change from indirect to direct speech is very effective; cf.

vulnerum ac caedium virīs ac parentibus sumus; melius peribimus quam sine alterīs vestrū viduae aut orbae
 4 vivēmus." Movet rēs cum multitūdinem tum ducēs. Silentium et repentina fit quiēs, inde ad foedus faciendum ducēs prōdeunt; nec pācem modo sed cīvitātem
 5 ūnam ex duābus faciunt, rēgnum cōsociant, imperium omne cōferunt Rōmam. Ita geminātā urbe, ut Sabīnīs tamen aliquid darētur, Quirītēs ā Curibus appellātī. Monumentum ēius pūgnae, ubi prīmum ex profundā
 6 emersus palūde equus Curtium in vadō statuit, Curtium lacum appellārunt.
 7 Ex bellō tam trīstī laeta repente pāx cāriōrēs Sabīnās virīs ac parentibus et ante omnēs Rōmulō ipsī fēcit. Itaque, cum populum in cūriās trīgintā dīvi-
 deret, nōmina eārum cūriīs imposuit. Id nōn trāditur,
 8 cum haud dubiē aliquantō numerus māior hōc mulierum fuerit, aetāte an dīgnitātibus suīs virōrumve an sorte lēctae sint, quae nōmina cūriīs darent.
 9 Eōdem tempore et centuriae trēs equitum cōserīptae sunt: Ramnēnsēs ab Rōmulō, ab T. Tatiō Titiēnsēs

c. 41. 3, and 47. 3.—**melius p.**: *it will be better for us to die.* 4. **Silēntium**: the cessation of the noise; **quiēs**: of the fighting.—**imperium**: *sovereignty*. 5. **Curibus**: the town was about 25 miles N. E. of Rome, now Correse. The historical fact underlying this account was the union of the Sabine and Roman settlements on the Quirinal and the Palatine hills.—**Curtium** 1.: a place in the forum. L. gives the other story of the origin of the name in 7. 6. The monument was not the place, but the name. 6. **repente**: as adj.; cf. c. 6. 1., *jin*.—**cūriās**: L. lightly passes over this ultimate fact of Roman history, the formation of the tribes and the *cūriae*, but the real origin of the tribes is as little known to-day as it was to L. Each tribe had ten *cūriae*, but their names were in many cases local. 7. **hōc**: the number of the *cūriae*. 8. **centuriae**: as the word (= *centumviria*) indicates, each century consisted of 100 horsemen, ten furnished by each *cūria*.—**Ramnēnsēs**: adj. used substantively; the names were *Ramnēs*, *Titiēs*, *Lucerēs*.

appellātī; Lucerum nōminis et originis causa incerta est. Inde nōn modo commūne sed concors etiam rēgnū duōbus rēgib⁹ fuit.

14. Post aliquot annōs propinquī rēgis Tatiī lēgātōs Laurentium pulsant, cumque Laurentēs iūre gentium agerent, apud Tatium grātia suōrum et precēs plūs poterant. Igitur illōrum poenam in sē vertit: nam 2 Lāvīnī, cum ad sollemne sacrificium eō vēnisset, concursū factō interficitur. Eam rem minus aegrē quam 3 dīgnū erat tulisse Rōmulum ferunt, seu ob īfīdam societātem rēgnī, seu quia haud iniūriā caesum crēdēbat. Itaque bellō quidem abstinuit; ut tamen expiārentur lēgātōrum iniūriae rēgisque caedēs, foedus inter Rōmam Lāvīnumque urbēs renovātū est.

Et cum hīs quidem īspērāta pāx erat; aliud multō 4 propius atque in ipsīs prope portīs bellum ortum. Fidēnātēs nimis vīcīnās prope sē convalēscere opēs ratī, priusquam tantum rōboris esset quantum futūrum appārēbat, occupant bellum facere. Iuventūte armātā immissā vāstātur agrī quod inter urbē ac Fidēnās est. Inde ad laevam versī, quia dextrā Tiberis arcēbat, cum 5 māgnā trepidātiōne agrestium populantur; tumultusque repēns ex agrīs in urbē inlātus prō nūntiō fuit. Excitus Rōmulus — neque enim dīlātiōnem patī tam 6 vīcīnum bellum poterat — exercitum ēdūcit, castra ā

14. Death of Tatius. War with Fidenae. 1. **pulsant**: maltreated. —**iūre g.**: satisfaction, and the surrender of the wrongdoers were demanded by fetials. 2. **Igitur** = *itaque, with the result.* — **sollemne**: the annual offering of the Latin league. 3. **ob . . . rēgnī**: the emphasis is in the adj. *on account of insincerity that belongs to partnerships in royalty.* 4. **propius**: the use of the adj. *propius* followed closely by the cognate adv. *prope* and prep. *prope* in the next sentence is characteristic of L. — **occupant**: *anticipate.* Cf. 21. 39. 10. 5. **tumultus**: *disorderly crowd; repēns*, like an adv.

7 Fidēnīs mīlle passuum locat. Ibi modicō praesidiō relīctō, ēgressus omnibus cōpiīs partem mīlitum locīs circā dēnsa obsita virgulta obscūrīs subsīdere in īnsidiīs iussit; cum parte māiōre atque omnī equitātū profectus, id quod quaerēbat, tumultuōsō et minācī genere pūgnae adequitandō ipsīs prope portīs hostem excīvit. Fugae quoque, quae simulanda erat, eadem equestris 8 pūgna causam minus mīrābilem dedit. Et cum velut inter pūgnae fugaeque cōnsilium trepidante equitātū pedes quoque referret gradum, plēnīs repente portīs effūsī hostēs, impulsā Rōmānā aciē, studiō īstandī 9 sequendīque trahuntur ad locum īnsidiārum. Inde subitō exortī Rōmānī trānsversam invādunt hostium aciem; addunt pavōrem mōta ē castrīs sīgna eōrum, quī in praesidiō relīctī fuerant. Ita multiplicī terrōre percursī Fidēnātēs, prius paene quam Rōmulus quīque cum eō equitēs erant circumagerent frēnīs equōs, terga 10 vertunt, multōque effūsius, quippe vērā fugā, quī simulantēs paulō ante secūtī erant, oppidum repetēbant. 11 Nōn tamen ēriputēre sē hostī: haerēns in tergō Rōmānus, priusquam forēs portārum obicerentur, velut āgmine ūnō inrumpit.

15. Bellī Fidēnātis contāgiōne inrītātī Vēientium animī et cōsanguinitātē — nam Fidēnātēs quoque Etrūscī fuērunt — et quod ipsa propinquitās locī, sī

6. **mīlle**: acc. 7. **modicō**: *sufficient*, as in 21. 61. 4. — **praesidiō**: *troops*, in § 9 *camp.* — **locīs . . . īnsidiīs**: *to lie in ambush in places hidden here and there about the thick underbrush.* — **id . . . quaerēbat**: *the very thing he desired*, refers to *hostem excīvit*. — **adequitandō**: ger. appositive to *genere*. 8. **velut**: with partic. as in c. 4. 5; 31. 3. — **plēnīs**: *in crowds*, a transferred adj. 9. **circumagerent . . . equōs**: *could rein in their horses.* 10. **fugā**: modal abl. In c. 27. 3. L. mentions a colony sent to Fidenae.

15. War with Veii. 1. **inrītātī**: sc. *sunt*. — **sī**: the conclusion is

Rōmāna arma omnibus īfēsta fīnitimīs essent, stimulābat. In fīnēs Rōmānōs excueurrērunt populābundī magis quam iūstī mōre bellī. Itaque nōn castrīs 2 positīs, nōn exspectātō hostium exercitū, raptam ex agrīs praedam portantēs Vēiōs rediēre. Rōmānus contrā, postquam hostem in agrīs nōn invēnit, dīmicātiōnī ultimae īstrūctus intentusque Tiberim trānsit. Quem postquam castra pōnere et ad urbem accessūrum 3 Vēientēs audīvēre, obviam ēgressī, ut potius aeiē dēcernerent quam inclūsī dē tēctīs moenibusque dīmicārent. Ibi vīribus nūllā arte adiūtīs tantum veterānī 4 rōbore exercitūs rēx Rōmānus vīcit, persecūtusque fūsōs ad moenia hostēs urbe validā mūrīs ac sitū ipsō mūnītā abstinuit; agrōs rediēns vāstat ulcīscendī magis quam praedae studiō. Eāque clāde haud minus 5 quam adversā pūgnā subāctī Vēientēs pācem petītum ōrātōrēs Rōmām mittunt. Agrī parte multātīs in centum annōs indūtiae datae.

Haec fermē Rōmulō rēgnante domī mīlitiaeque gesta, 6 quōrum nihil absonum fideī dīvīnae orīginis dīvīnitātisque post mortem crēditae fuit, nōn animus in rēgnō avītō recuperandō, nōn condendae urbis cōnsilium, nōn bellō ac pāce fīrmādae. Ab illō enim profectō vīribus 7 datīs tantum valuit, ut in quadrāgintā deinde annōs tūtam pācem habēret. Multitūdinī tamen grātior fuit 8 quam patribus, longē ante aliōs acceptissimus mīlītūm

implied in *propinquitās*, the danger that would result from the neighborhood of the Romans. 2. *dīmicātiōnī u.*: *a decisive struggle*. 3. *dē: for*. 4. *arte*: *stratagem*, as with the Fidenates.—*rōbore*: *might*. 5. *ōrātōrēs* = *legātōs*, lit. “speakers.”—*parte*: this was said to be on the west bank of the Tiber, the district which, in c. 33.9, L. says was taken by Ancus from Veii. 6. *fermē*: *in general*, not a complete enumeration.—*absonum f.*: *inconsistent with the belief*; *fideī* is dat. 7. *illō*: *i.e.* Romulus.—*quadrāgintā*: Numa's reign. 8. *mīlītūm a.*:

animīs; trecentōsque armātōs ad cūstōdiam corporis, quōs Celerēs appellāvit, nōn in bellō sōlum sed etiā in pāce habuit.

16. Hīs immortālibus ēditīs operibus cum ad exercitum recēnsendum cōntiōnem in campō ad Caprae Palūdem habēret, subitō coorta tempestās cum māgnō fragōre tonitribusque tam dēnsō rēgem operuit nimbō, ut cōspectum ēius cōntiōnī abstulerit; nec deinde in 2 terrīs Rōmulus fuit. Rōmāna pūbēs sēdātō tandem pavōre, postquam ex tam turbidō diē serēna et tranquilla lūx rediit, ubi vacuam sēdem rēgiam vīdit, etsī satis crēdēbat patribus, quī proximī steterant, sublīmem raptum procellā, tamen velut orbitātis metū icta 3 maestum aliquamdiū silentium obtinuit. Deinde, ā paucīs initiō factō, deum deō nātum, rēgem parentemque urbīs Rōmānae salvēre ūniversī Rōmulum iubent; pācem precibus exposcunt, utī volēns propitius suam 4 semper sōspitet prōgeniem. Fuisse crēdō tum quoque aliquōs, quī disceptum rēgem patrum manibus tacitī arguerent — mānāvit enim haec quoque sed perobscūra fāma; illam alteram. admīrātiō virī et pavor 5 praesēns nōbilitāvit. Et cōnsiliō etiā ūniūs hominis addita reī dicitur fidēs. Namque Proculus Iūlius,

L. seems to think of a standing army and to have in mind a tradition that made Romulus a tyrant like Tarquinius Superbus, hated by the senate. The suggestion of it prepares the way for the story of his death. — **trecentōs**: apparently L. means those mentioned in c. 13. 8. The origin of the name *Celerēs* is obscure.

16. Deification of Romulus. 1. **Palūdem**: the Goat Swamp was in the Campus Martius, perhaps near the site of the Circus Flaminius. 2. **raptum**: sc. *esse*. The infinitive depends upon the thought in *crēdēbat*. Note the structure of the period. 3. **salvēre**: *hail*; note the alliteration in the sentence. **pācem**: *favor*; explained by the *utī* clause. 4. **mānāvit**: *spread*; lit. *trickled*, a common metaphor for the spreading of a report. 5. **fidēs**: *confirmation*; objective, while

sollicitā cīvitāte dēsideriō rēgis et īfēnsā patribus, gravis, ut trāditur, quamvīs māgnae reī auctor in cōtiōnem prōdit. “Rōmulus,” inquit, “Quirītēs, parēns 6 urbīs hūiūs, prīmā hodiernā lūce caelō repente dēlāpsus sē mihi obvium dedit. Cum perfūsus horrōre venerābundus adstissem, petēns precibus, ut contrā intuērī fās esset, ‘Abī, nūntiā,’ inquit, ‘Rōmānīs, cae- 7 lestēs ita velle, ut mea Rōma caput orbīs terrārum sit; proinde rem mīlitārem colant, sciantque et ita posterīs trādant nūllās opēs hūmānās armīs Rōmānīs resistere posse.’ Haec,” inquit, “locūtus sublīmis abiit.” Mī- 8 rum, quantum illī virō nūntiantī haec fidēs fuerit, quamque dēsiderium Rōmulī apud plēbem exercitumque factā fidē immortālitātis lēnītum sit.

17. Patrum interim animōs certāmen rēgnī ac eu-pīdō versābat. Needum ad singulōs, quia nēmō māgnoperē ēminēbat in novō populō, pervēnerat; factiōnibus inter ūrdinēs certābātur. Oriundī ab Sabīnīs, 2 nē, quia post Tatiī mortem ab suā parte nōn erat rēgnātum, in societāte aequā possessiōnem imperiī āmitterent, suī corporis creārī rēgem volēbant; Rōmānī veterēs peregrīnum rēgem āspērnābantur. In 3 variīs voluntātibus rēgnārī tamen omnēs volēbant,

in § 8 it is subjective, *confidence*. Cf. 21. 34. 3.—**gravis . . . auctor:** *an authority of weight.* 6. **horrōre:** *awe.* 8. **mīrum:** *sc. est.*—**quantum = quam;** *how confidence was placed in his story.*

17. Interregnum. 1. **Patrum:** L. has in mind the senate, which he considers as having 100 members, although he implies in c. 13 as others expressly state, that the senate had been doubled on the union with the Sabines. Later the addition of 100 members by Tarquin made 300 senators.—**singulōs.** one from each party, *i.e.* the Ramnes and the Tities, to which ūrdinēs refers.—**factiōnibus:** contrasted with *singulōs* (*asyndeton*), *in parties.* 3. **In . . . volēbant:** *though their views differed, yet all wished for a monarchy.* The thought of a republic had not yet arisen. L. often uses prepositional phrases like conditional or

4 libertatis dulcedine nōndum expertā. Timor deinde patrēs incessit, nē cīvitātem sine imperiō, exercitum sine duce, multārum circā cīvitātium inritatīs animīs, vīs aliqua externa adorīretur. Et esse igitur aliquod caput placēbat, et nēmō alterī concēdere in animū 5 indūcēbat. Ita rem inter sē centum patrēs decem decuriīs factīs singulīsque in singulās decuriās creātīs, quī summae rērum praeessent, cōnsociant. Decem imperitābant; ūnus cum īsīgnibus imperiī et līctōri- 6 bus erat; quīnque diērum spatiō fīniēbātur imperium ac per omnēs in orbem ībat; annumque intervallū rēgnī fuit. Id ab rē, quod nunc quoque tenet nōmen, interrēgnum appellātū.

7 Fremere deinde plēbs, multiplicātam servitūtem, centum prō ūnō dominōs factōs; nec ultrā nisi rēgem 8 et ab ipsīs creātum vidēbantur passūrī. Cum sēnsis- sent ea movērī patrēs, offerendum ultrō ratī quod āmissūrī erant, ita grātiā ineunt summā potestāte populō permīssā, ut nōn plūs darent iūris quam reti- 9 nērent. Dēcrēvērunt enim ut, cum populus rēgem iussisset, id sīc ratum esset, sī patrēs auctōrēs fierent. Hodiē quoque in lēgibus magistrātibusque rogandīs ūsūrpātur idem iūs, vī adēmptā: priusquam populus

concessive clauses. 5. **rem**: *government*. L. seems to say that the 100 senators formed ten companies of ten each, which in rotation formed a governing council (*imperitābant*). Each member of the governing company was its presiding officer in turn, acting as king, and held his *imperium* five days. 6. **ībat**: *impf. descriptive of the practice during the interregnum*. 7. **vidēbantur p.**: *it seemed that they would not endure*. 8. **ea movēri**: *figure of siege*; the discontent was about to assault the position of the senate. — **iūris**: *rights*. 9. **populus** = *plēbs*, in distinction from *patrēs*. — **rogandīs**: *proposing*, the presiding officer ‘asked’ the people whether they wished such a law, etc. — **vī a.**: the *lēx Pūblilia* in 339 B.C., and the *lēx Muenia* probably in 287 B.C. required the senate to ratify in advance the action of the people.

suffrāgium ineat, in incertum comitiōrum ēventum patrēs auctōrēs fīunt. Tum interrēx cōtiōne advo- 10 cātā “Quod bonum faustum fēlīxque sit,” inquit, “Quirītēs, rēgem creāte: ita patribus vīsum est. Pa- trēs deinde, sī dīgnū, quī secundus ab Rōmulō nume- rētur creāritis, auctōrēs fīent.” Adeō id grātūm plēbī 11 fuit, ut, nē victī beneficiō vidērentur, id modo scīscerent iubērentque, ut senātus dēcerneret quī Rōmae rēgnāret.

18. Inclita iūstitia religiōque eā tempestāte Numae Pompilī erat. Curibus Sabīnīs habitābat, cō- 2 sultissimus vir, ut in illā quisquam esse aetāte poterat, omnis dīvīnī atque hūmānī iūris. Auctōrem doc- trīnae ēius, quia nōn exstat aliis, falsō Samium Pythagoram ēdunt, quem Serviō Tulliō rēgnante Rōmae centum amplius post annōs in ultimā Italiae ūrā circā Metapontum Hēraclēamque et Crotōna iuvenum aemulantium studia coetūs habuisse cō- 3 stat. Ex quibus locīs, etsī ēiusdem aetātis fuis- set, quae fāma in Sabīnōs? aut quō linguae commer- ciō quemquam ad cupiditātem discendī excīvisset? quōve praesidiō ūnus per tot gentēs dissonās sermōne mōribusque pervēnisset? Suōpte igitur ingeniō tempe- 4 rātum animum virtūtibus fuisse opīnor magis, īstrūctumque nōn tam peregrīnīs artibus quam disciplinā

18. Election of Numa. 1. **Numae** (akin to *νόμος*): the eponymous author of the Roman system of religious ceremony.—**cō-**
sultissimus . . . poterat: acquainted, as far as any one could be in that age. *Quisquam* implies that no one had complete knowledge. 2. **Auctōrem**: teacher. L. disbelieves the tradition on account of the anachronism involved, and also on account of the impossibility of communication between the two men owing to distance, difference of language, and the character of the people. 3. **fāma**: se. *adlāta esset*; *fāma* is the subject of *excīvisset*. 4. **ingeniō**: native talents, abl. of cause.—**artibus**: systems.—**disciplinā**: mode of life.—

taetricā ac trīstī veterum Sabīnōrum, quō genere nūl-
 5 lum quondam incorruptius fuit. Audītō nōmine Nu-
 maē patrēs Rōmānī, quamquam inclīnārī opēs ad
 Sabīnōs rēge inde sūmptō vidēbantur, tamen neque sē
 quisquam nec factiōnis suaē alium nec dēnique patrūm
 aut cīvium quemquam praeferre illī virō ausī, ad ūnum
 omnēs Numae Pompiliō rēgnūm dēferendum dēcer-
 6 nunt. Accītus, sīcut Rōmulus augurātō urbe condendā
 rēgnūm adeptus est, dē sē quoque deōs cōnsulī iussit.
 Inde ab augure, cuī deinde honōris ergō pūblicum id
 perpetuumque sacerdōtium fuit, dēductus in arcem, in
 7 lapide ad merīdiem versus cōnsēdit. Augur ad laevam
 ēius capite vēlātō sēdem cēpit, dextrā manū baculum
 sine nōdō aduncum tenēns, quem lituum appellārunt.
 Inde ubi prōspectū in urbē agrumque captō deōs
 precātus regiōnēs ab oriente ad occāsum dētermināvit,
 dextrās ad merīdiem partēs, laevās ad septemtriōnem
 8 esse dīxit, sīgnūm contrā, quoad longissimē cōspec-
 tum oculī ferēbant, animō fīnīvit; tum, lituō in laevam
 manūm trānslātō, dextrā in caput Numae impositā pre-
 9 cātus ita est: “Iuppiter pater, sī est fās hunc Numam
 Pompiliū, cūius ego caput teneō, rēgem Rōmae esse,
 utī tū sīgna nōbīs certa adclārāssis inter eōs fīnēs quōs
 10 fēcī.” Tum perēgit verbīs auspicia quae mittī vellet;
 quibus missīs, dēclārātus rēx Numa dē templō dēscendit.

genere: race. 6. **augurātō:** impersonal abl. abs. as adv. of manner.—**honōris e.:** i.e. to give him dignity the office of augur was established.—**dēductus:** escorted, in solemn form. 8. **sīgnūm c.:** a landmark opposite, as a mountain. The augur probably faced the south, making the sky into four sections by east and west and north and south lines. The two to the south were favorable (*dextrās*), the other two unfavorable (*laevās*). 9. **utī = utinam.**—**adclārāssis:** old form for *adclāraveris*. 10. **quibus:** join with *dēclārātus*; pointed out as king by the omens.

19. Quī rēgnō ita potītus urbem novam, conditam
vī et armīs, iūre eam lēgibusque ac mōribus dē integrō
condere parat. Quibus cum inter bella adsuēscere 2
vidēret nōn posse, quippe efferārī mīlitīā animōs, mīti-
gandum ferōcem populum armōrum dēsuētūdine ratus,
Iānum ad īfīmum Argīlētūm indicem pācis bellīque
fēcit, apertus ut in armīs esse cīvitātem, clausus pācā-
tōs circā omnēs populōs sīgnificāret. Bis deinde post 3
Numae rēgnūm clausus fuit, semel T. Manliō cōnsule
post Pūnicum prīmūm perfectum bellum, iterum, quod
nostrae aetātī diī dedērunt ut vidērēmus, post bellum
Actiacum ab imperātōre Caesare Augustō pāce terrā
marīque partā. Clausō eō cum omnīum circā fīnitimō- 4
rum societāte ac foederibus iūnxisset animōs, positīs ex-
ternōrum periculōrum cūrīs nē lūxuriārent ōtiō animī,
quōs metus hostium dīsciplīnaque mīlitāris continuerat,
omnīum prīmūm rem ad multitudinem imperītam et
illīs saeculīs rudem efficācissimam, deōrum metum ini-
ciendum ratus est. Quī cum dēscendere ad animōs 5
sine aliquō commentō mīrāculī nōn posset, simulat
sibi cum deā Ēgeriā congressūs nocturnōs esse; ēius
sē monitū, quae acceptissima diīs essent, sacra īsti-
tuere, sacerdōtēs suōs cuīque deōrum praeficere.

Atque omnīum prīmūm ad cursūs lūnae in duodecim 6
mēnsēs dēscrībit annum; quem, quia tricēnōs diēs

19-21. Civil and religious institutions of Numa.

19. 1. *eam*: repeats *urbem* for emphasis. 2. *quippe . . . animōs*: parenthetical, depending on the thought in *vidēret*.—*Iānum*: an arch near the clay works (*Argīlētūm*) at the northeast of the forum. 3. *semel*: 235 B.C.—*iterum*: 29 B.C. That L. does not mention the fourth time in 25 B.C. shows approximately the time of writing. 4. *lūxuriārent*: figure of an unpruned vine implying lack of control and weakness. 5. *dēscendere ad*: *impress*. *Ēgeriā*: a nymph, one of the Camenae. 6. *omnīum prīmūm*: civil and religious observances

singulis mēnsibus lūna nōn explet, dēsuntque diēs solidō annō, quī sōlstitiālī circumagit orbe, intercalariis mēnsibus interpōnendīs ita dispēnsāvit, ut vīcēsimō annō ad mētam eandem sōlis, unde ūrsī essent, plēnīs omnium annōrum spatiīs diēs congruerent.

7 Idem nefāstōs diēs fāstōsque fēcit, quia aliquandō nihil cum populō agī ūtile futūrum erat.

20. Tum sacerdōtibus creandīs animum adiēcit, quamquam ipse plūrima sacra obībat, ea māximē quae 2 nunc ad Diālem flāminem pertinent. Sed quia in cīvitāte bellicōsā plūrēs Rōmulī quam Numae similēs rēgēs putābat fore, itūrōsque ipsōs ad bella, nē saera rēgiae vīcis dēsererentur, flāminem Iovī adsiduum sacerdōtem creāvit, īsīgnīque eum veste et curūlī rēgiā sellā adōrnāvit. Huic duōs flāminēs adiēcit, Mārtī 3 ūnum, alterum Quirīnō; virginēsque Vestae lēgit, Albā oriundum sacerdōtium et gentī conditōris haud aliēnum. Iīs, ut adsiduae templī antistitēs essent, stīpendium dē pūblicō statuit, virginitāte aliīsque caerimōniīs ve 4 nerābilēs ac sānc̄tās fēcit. Saliōs item duodecim Mārtī Grādīvō lēgit, tunicaeque pīctae īsīgne dedit et super tunicam aēneum pectorī tegumen; caelestiaque arma, quae ancīlia appellantur, ferre ac per urbem īre canen-

and festivals depended upon a correct calendar.—**solidō annō**: *a solar year.*—**ad mētam eandem**: *i.e.* when the cycle of lunar years again began with the cycle of solar years. 7. **nefāstōs**: days when it was *nefas* to conduct public business, *e.g.* courts.

20. 2. **similēs**: *counterparts.*—**rēgiae vīcis**: *office of king.*—**flāminem**: the *flāmen Diālis*, chief in rank, was hedged about by many ceremonies, and could not pass a night outside the city, hence *adsiduum, resident, always in attendance.*—**veste**: the *toga praetexta*. 3. **stīpendium**: *income*, from a part of the *ager pūblicus*. 4. **Saliōs**: *i.e.* the *Leapers*, from *salīre*.—**tunicae**: app. gen. to *īsīgne, distinguishing mark of.*—**caelestiaque**: the original of the twelve shields

tēs carmina cum tripudiis sollemnīque saltatū iussit. Pontificem deinde Numam Mārcium Mārcī filium ex 5 patribus lēgit, eīque sacra omnia exscripta exsīgnātaque attribuit, quibus hostiis, quibus diēbus, ad quae tempa sacra fierent, atque unde in eōs sūmptūs pecūnia ērogārētur. Cētera quoque omnia pūblica prīvā- 6 taque sacra pontificis scītis subiēcit, ut esset quō cōnsultum plēbēs venīret, nē quid dīvīnī iūris neglegendō patriōs rītūs peregrīnōsque adscīscendō turbārētur; nec caelestēs modo caerimōniās sed iūsta quoque 7 fūnebria plācandōsque mānēs ut idem pōntifex ēdocēret, quaeque prōdigia fulminibus aliōve quō vīsū missa susciperentur atque cūrārentur. Ad ea elicienda ex mentibus dīvīnīs Iovī Elīciō āram in Aventīnō dicāvit, deumque cōsuluit auguriis, quae suscipienda essent.

21. Ad haec cōnsultanda prōcūrandaque multitūdine omnī ā vī et armīs conversā, et animī aliquid agendō occupatī erant, et deōrum adsidua īnsīdēns cūra, cum interesse rēbus hūmānīs caeleste nūmen vidērētur, eā pietatē omnium pectora imbuerat, ut fidēs ac iūs iūrandum proximō lēgum ac poenārum metū cīvitātem regerent. Et cum ipsī sē hominēs in rēgis, velut ūnicī 2

was said to have fallen from the sky. 5. **Pontificem**: the *pontificēs* were not priests, but had the general charge of religious affairs.—**attribuit**: *delivered*. In the Roman religion so much depended upon exactness of performance that it was necessary that some one should have authority to determine the times, forms, and details of ceremonies. 7. **iūsta**: *proper*, for laying the spirits (*plācandōs mānēs*), of which they had great dread.—**ut**: join with *scītis subiēcit*.—**ea: sc. prōdigia**.

21. 1. **haec**: the matters of religion, which so absorbed the attention of the people that internal dissension and foreign controversy were forgotten, while outside peoples stood in awe.—**adsidua**: adverbial in sense.—**ut . . . regerent**: *that a sense of personal obligation, superior to the fear of legal penalty, controlled the state*. The sentence

exemplī, mōrēs fōrmārent, tum fīnitimī etiam populī, quī anteā castra, nōn urbem positam in mediō ad sollicitandam omnium pācem crēdiderant, in eam verēcundiam adductī sunt, ut cīvitātem tōtam in cultum versam deōrum violāre dūcerent nefās.

3 Lūcus erat, quem medium ex opācō specū fōns perennī rigābat aquā. Quō quia sē persaepe Numa sine arbitrīs velut ad congressum deae īferēbat, Camēnīs eum lūcum sacrāvit, quod eārum ibi concilia cum coniuge suā Ēgeriā essent. Et Fideī sollemne īstītuit. Ad id sacrārium flāminēs bīgīs currū arcuātō vehī iussit, manūque ad digitōs usque involūtā rem dīvīnam facere, sīgnificantēs fidem tūtandam sēdemque 4 ēius etiam in dexterīs sacrātam esse. Multa alia sacrificia locaque sacrīs faciendīs, quae Argeōs pontificēs vocant, dēdicāvit. Omnīum tamen māximum ēius operum fuit tūtēla per omne rēgnī tempus haud minor 5 pācis quam rēgnī. Ita duo deinceps rēgēs, aliis alia viā, ille bellō hīc pāce, cīvitātem auxērunt. Rōmulus septem et trīgintā rēgnāvit annōs, Numa trēs et quadragintā. Cum valida tum temperāta et bellī et pācis artibus erat cīvitās.

22. Numae morte ad interrēgnūm rēs rediit. Inde Tullum Hostiliūm, nepōtem Hostilī, cūius in īfimā arce clāra pūgna adversus Sabīnōs fuerat, rēgem po-

contains two cases of hendiadys, *prox . . . metū* being abl. abs. 3. **ex . . . specū**: join with *fōns*, the partic. (*prōflūēns*) being omitted as often in L. The grove was just outside the Porta Capena.—**quia . . . quod**: the first clause gives L.'s reason, the second Numa's. 4. **Ad id s.:** to her shrine, on the Capitol; *id* for *ēius*, as often.—**bīgīs . . . arcuātō**: a two-horse covered car. 5. **Argeōs:** Chapels, of which there were 24 in the city.

22-25. Accession of Tullus Hostilius. War with Alba. Notice the simplicity and clearness of the account.

pulus iussit; patrēs auctōrēs factī. Hic nōn sōlum 2 proximō rēgī dissimilis sed ferōcior etiam quam Rōmulus fuit. Cum aetās vīrēsque tum avīta quoque glōria animum stimulābat. Senēscere igitur cīvitātem ōtiō ratus undique māteriam excitandī bellī quaerēbat. Forte ēvēnit, ut agrestēs Rōmānī ex Albānō agrō, 3 Albānī ex Rōmānō praedās in vicem agerent. Impe-ritābat tum Gāius Cluilius Albae. Utrīmque lēgātī 4 ferē sub idem tempus ad rēs repetendās missī. Tullus praecēperat suīs, nē quid prius quam mandāta agerent. Satis sciēbat negātūrum Albānum; ita piē bellum indīcī posse. Ab Albānīs sōcordius rēs ācta: exceptī 5 hospitiō ab Tullō blandē ac benīgnē, cōmīter rēgis convīvium celebrant. Tantis per Rōmānī et rēs repe-tīverant priōrēs et negantī Albānō bellum in trīcēsi-mum diem indīixerant. Haec renūntiant Tullō. Tum 6 lēgātīs Tullus dīcendī potestātem, quid petentēs vēne-rint, facit. Illī omnium īgnārī pīmū pūrgandō terunt tempus: sē invītōs quicquam, quod minus pla-ceat Tullō, dietūrōs, sed imperiō subigī; rēs repetītūm sē vēnisce; nī reddantur, bellum indīcere iussōs. Ad 7 haec Tullus “Nūntiāte,” inquit, “rēgī vestrō, rēgem Rōmānum deōs facere testēs, uter prius populus rēs repetentēs lēgātōs āspērnātus dīmīserit, ut in eum omnēs expetant hūiusce clādēs bellī.”

23. Haec nūntiant domum Albānī. Et bellum utrimque summā ope parābātur, cīvīlī simillimum bellō, prope inter parentēs nātōsque, Trōiānam utramque prō-

22. 2. *ferōcior*: more daring.—*Senēscere*: grow weak. 4. *rēs r.*: the restitution of stolen articles or satisfaction for them.—*piē*: with the satisfaction of proper forms. 5. *cōmīter*: as guests.—*tantis per*: meanwhile. 6. *pūrgandō*: in apologizing; the apology is in *sē invītōs*. 7. *uter*: relative referring to *eum*.—*expetant*: sc. *dīū*.

lem, cum Lāvīnium ab Trōiā, ab Lāvīniō Alba, ab Albā-
 2 nōrum stirpe rēgum oriundī Rōmānī essent. Éventus
 tamen bellī minus miserābilem dīmicātiōnem fēcit,
 quod nec aciē certātum est, et tēctīs modo dīrutīs alte-
 3 rius urbīs duo populī in ūnum cōnfūsī sunt. Albānī
 priōrēs ingentī exercitū in agrum Rōmānum impetum
 fēcēre. Castra ab urbe haud plūs quīnque mīlia pas-
 suum locant; fossā circumdant—fossa Clulia ab
 nōmine ducis per aliquot saecula appellāta est, dōnec
 4 cum rē nōmen quoque vetustāte abolēvit. In hīs ca-
 strīs Cluilius Albānus rēx moritur; dictātōrem Albānī
 Mettium Fūfetium creant. Interim Tullus ferōx prae-
 cipuē morte rēgis, māgnūmque deōrum nūmen, ab ipsō
 capite ūrsum, in omne nōmen Albānum expetītūrum
 poenās ob bellum impium dictitāns, nocte praeteritīs
 hostiū castrīs īfēstō exercitū in agrum Albānum
 5 pergit. Ea rēs ab statīvīs excīvit Mettium. Dūcit
 quam proximē ad hostem potest. Inde lēgātūm prae-
 missūm nūntiāre Tullō iubet, priusquam dīmicēnt,
 opus esse conloquiō; sī sēcum congressus sit, satis
 scīre ea sē adlātūrum, quae nihilō minus ad rem
 6 Rōmānam quam ad Albānam pertineant. Haud
 āspērnātus Tullus, tamen, sī vāna adferantur, in
 aciem ēdūcit. Exeunt contrā et Albānī. Postquam
 strūctī utrimque stābant, cum paucīs procerūm in
 7 medium ducēs prōcēdunt. Ibi īfit Albānus: “Iniū-
 riās et nōn redditās rēs, ex foedere quae repetītāe

23. 2. **tēctīs modo:** without the loss of life usual in war. 3. **rē:** in the lapse of time (*vetustāte*) the ditch disappeared and the name with it. 4. **capite:** *i.e.* Cluilius.—**īfēstō:** *plundering*, as in 21. 4f. 3. 5. **opus esse:** *was desirable*. 6. **sī . . . adferantur:** *if the proposition should be trifling*.—**stābant:** the impf. with *postquam* common in L. to describe an action in progress. 7. **ex. f.:** join with *red. rēs*.

sint, et ego rēgem nostrum Cluilium causam hūiusce esse bellī audīsse videor, nec tē dubitō, Tulle, eadem prae tē ferre; sed sī vēra potius quam dictū speciōsa dīcenda sunt, cupīdō imperiī duōs cognātōs vīcīnōsque populōs ad arma stimulat. Neque, rēctē an perperam, 8 interpretor; fuerit ista ēius dēlīberātiō quī bellum suscēpit; mē Albānī gerendō bellō ducem creāvēre. Illud tē, Tulle, monitum velim: Etrūsca rēs quanta circā nōs tēque māximē sit, quō propior es Tuscīs, hōc magis scīs. Multum illī terrā, plūrimum marī pollut. 9 Memor estō, iam cum sīgnum pūgnæ dabis, hās duās aciēs spectāculō fore, ut fessōs cōflectōsque simul victōrem ac victum aggrediantur. Itaque sī nōs dī amant, quoniam nōn contentī libertāte certā in dubiam imperiī servitiīque āleam īmus, ineāmus aliquam viam quā utrī utrīs imperent, sine māgnā clāde, sine multō sanguine utrīusque populī dēcernī possit.” Haud dis- 10 plicet rēs Tullō, quamquam cum indole animī tum spē vietōriae ferōcior erat. Quaerentibus utrimque ratiō initur, cuī et fortūna ipsa praebuit māteriam.

24. Forte in duōbus tum exercitibus erant trigeminī frātrēs nec aetāte nec vīribus disparēs. Horātiōs Curiātiōsque fuisse satis cōnstat, nec fermē rēs antīqua alia est nōbiliōr; tamen in rē tam clārā nōminum error manet, utrīus populī Horātiī, utrīus Curiātiī fuerint. Auctōrēs utrōque trahunt; plūrēs tamen in-

—**audisse videor:** *I have heard, I think; with Cluilium supply dicētem.* —**dictū speciōsa:** *plausible.* 8. **interpreter:** *decide.* —**fuerit:** fut. perf. of command. —**bellō:** dat. —**Illud:** *the following;* cog. acc. with *monitum*. —**hōc:** abl. 9. **libertāte:** *independence.* 10. **Quaerentibus:** dat. agt.

24. In this and the following chapters the alliteration, asyndeton, and antithesis are strongly marked. 1. **nōbiliōr:** *better known.* —**error:** *uncertainty.*

1 veniō quī Rōmānōs Horātiōs vocent; hōs ut sequar,
 2 inclīnat animus. Cum trigeminīs agunt rēgēs ut prō
 suā quisque patriā dīmicent ferrō: ibi imperium fore,
 undē victōria fuerit. Nihil recūsātur; tempus et locus
 3 convenit. Priusquam dīmicārent, foedus ictum inter
 Rōmānōs et Albānōs est hīs lēgibus, ut, cūius populī
 cīvēs eō certāmine vīcissem̄, is alterī populō cum bonā
 pāce imperitāret. Foedera alia aliīs lēgibus, cēterum
 4 eōdem modō omnia fiunt. Tum ita factum accēpimus,
 nec ullīus vetustior foederis memoria est. Fētiālis
 rēgem Tullum ita rogāvit: “Iubēsne mē, rēx, cum patre
 patrātō populī Albānī foedus ferīre?” Iubente rēge
 “Sāgmina,” inquit, “tē, rēx, poscō.” Rēx ait, “Pūram
 5 tollitō.” Fētiālis ex arce grāminis herbam pūram
 attulit. Posteā rēgem ita rogāvit: “Rēx, facisne mē
 tū rēgium nūntium populī Rōmānī Quirītium, vāsa
 comitēsque meōs?” Rēx respondit: “Quod sine
 fraude meā populīque Rōmānī Quirītium fīat, faciō.”
 6 Fētiālis erat M. Valerius. Is patrem patrātū Spurium
 Fūsium fēcit, verbēnā caput capillōsque tangēns. Pater
 patrātus ad iūs iūrandū patrandū, id est, sanciēn-
 dū fit foedus, multīsque id verbīs, quae longō effāta
 7 carmine nōn operaē est referre, peragit. Lēgibus
 deinde recitātīs, “Audī,” inquit, “Iuppiter, audī, pater

2. **agunt**: propose.—**unde** = *ubi*; cf. *stāre ab aliquō*. 3. **legibus** =
condicōnibus.—**Foedera . . . fiunt**: i.e. the form of satisfaction is
 independent of the terms of the treaty. 4. **Fētiālis**: the fetials, whose
 spokesman was the *pater patrātus*, were a college of priests who had
 charge of the proceedings by which war was declared or peace rati-
 fied.—**ferīre**: the origin of the expression appears in § 8.—**Sāgmina**:
sacred herbs, plucked on the Capitol, and taken with their roots and
 the earth clinging to them, here the same as *verbēna*. 5. **rēgium**: in
 place of the king.—**Quod . . . fīat**: *as far as may be*.—**fraude**:
detriment. 6. **carmine**: *formula*.

patrāte populī Albānī, audī tū, populus Albānus: ut illa palam prīma postrēma ex illīs tabulīs cērāve recitāta sunt sine dolō malō, utīque ea hīc hodiē rēctissimē intellēcta sunt, illīs lēgibus populus Rōmānus prior nōn dēficiet. Sī prior dēfēxit pūblīcō cōnsiliō dolō 8 malō, tum illō diē, Juppīter, populum Rōmānum sīc ferītō, ut ego hūne poreum hīc hodiē feriam, tantōque magis ferītō, quantō magis potes pollēsque." Id ubi 9 dīxit, porcum saxō silice percussit. Sua item carmina Albānī suumque iūs iūrandum per suum dictātōrem suōsque sacerdōtēs perēgērunt.

25. Foedere ictō trigeminī sīcut convēnerat arma capiunt. Cum suī utrōsque adhortārentur, deōs patriōs, patriam ac parentēs, quicquid cīvium domī, quicquid in exercitū sit, illōrum tunc arma, illōrum intuērī manūs, ferōcēs et suōpte ingenīo et plēnī adhortantium vōeibus in medium inter duās aciēs prōcēdunt. Cōnsēderant utrimque prō castrīs duo exercitūs perīculī magis praesentis quam cūrae expertēs; quippe imperiū agēbātur in tam paucōrum virtūtē atque fortūnā positum. Itaque ergō ērēctī suspēnsīque in minimē grātūm spectāculū animōs intendunt. Datur sīgnūm, 3 īfestīsque armīs, velut aciēs, ternī iuvenēs māgnōrum exercitūm animōs gerentēs concurrunt. Nec hīs nec illīs perīculū suūm, pūblīcum imperiū servitiūmque

7. **sine dolō malō:** without guile, or in good faith. 8. **dēfēxit:** for dēfēcerit. 9. **saxō silice:** flint stone, symbolic of Jupiter, who punished the breaking of treaties.

25. 1. **quicquid . . . sit:** the citizens at home and in the army.—**intuērī:** join with *adhortārentur*; each party encouraged its champions to consider.—**et . . . et:** connect the two reasons of *ferōcēs*, the natural dispositions of the young men, and the encouragements of their friends, although *plēnī* is in the same grammatical construction as *ferōcēs*. 2. **agēbātur:** was at stake.—**Itaque ergō:** thus then. 3. **suūm, pū-**

obversātur animō, futūraque ea deinde patriae fortūna
 4 quam ipsī fēcissent. Ut prīmō statim concursū incre-
 puēre arma micantēsque fulsēre gladiī, horror ingēns
 spectantīs perstringit, et neutrō inclīnātā spē torpēbat
 5 vōx spīritusque. Cōnsertīs deinde manibus, cum iam
 nōn mōtūs tantum corporum agitātiōque anceps tēlō-
 rum armōrumque, sed vulnera quoque et sanguis spec-
 tāculō essent, duo Rōmānī super alium aliis, vulneratīs
 6 tribus Albānīs, exspīrantēs corruērunt. Ad quōrum cā-
 sum cum conclāmāset gaudiō Albānus exercitus, Rō-
 mānās legiōnēs iam spēs tōta, nōndum tamen cūra
 dēseruerat, exanimēs vice ūnīus, quem trēs Curiātiī
 7 circumsteterant. Forte is integer fuit, ut ūniversīs sōlus
 nēquāquam pār, sīc adversus singulōs ferōx. Ergō ut
 sēgregāret pūgnam eōrum, capēssit fugam, ita ratus
 secūtūrōs, ut quemque vulnere adfectum corpus sineret.
 8 Iam aliquantum spatiī ex eō locō ubi pūgnātum est aufū-
 gerat, cum respiciēns videt māgnīs intervāllīs sequentēs,
 9 ūnum haud procul ab sēsē abesse. In eum māgnō impetū
 rediit; et dum Albānus exercitus inclāmat Curiātiīs, utī
 opem ferant frātri, iam Horātius caesō hoste victor se-
 cundam pūgnam petēbat. Tunc clāmōre, quālis ex
 īspērātō faventium solet, Rōmānī adiuvant mīlitēm
 10 suum, et ille dēfungī proeliō festīnat. Prius itaque quam
 alter, quī nec procul aberat, cōsequī posset, et alterum

blicum: note the vividness given by the asyndeton and the chiasmus. — **futūra . . . fortūna:** *the thought that*, partic. for inf. 4. **arma:** *shields*, as in § 12, upon which the javelin of the first encounter rattled. 5. **anceps:** *on both sides*. 7. **ut . . . sīc:** *though yet*. — **ūniversīs:** *all together*. — **ita:** *as fast as*. 8. **sequentēs, abesse:** the partic. marks the circumstance, the inf. the fact, so with us. 9. **inclāmat . . . utī:** *shouts . . . that*. — **ex īspērātō:** *unexpectedly*; with *solet*, sc. *esse*. — **faventium:** the regular word for partisans. 10. **nec:** for *nōn*. — **alterum:** *the second*, with reference to the one

Curiātium cōnficit. Iamque aequātō Mārte singulī 11 supererant, sed nec spē nec vīribus parēs. Alterum intāctum ferrō corpus et gemināta victōria ferōcem in certāmen tertium dabat; alter fessum vulnere, fessum cursū trahēns corpus, victusque frātrum ante sē strāge victōrī obicitur hostī. Nec illud proelium fuit. Rō- 12 mānus exsultāns “Duōs” inquit “frātrum Mānibus dedi; tertium causae bellī hūiusce, ut Rōmānus Albānō imperet, dabō.” Male sustinentī arma gladium supernē iugulō dēfīgit, iacentem spoliat. Rōmānī ovantēs ac 13 grātulantēs Horātium accipiunt eō māiōre cum gaudiō, quō prope metum rēs fuerat. Ad sepultūram inde suōrum nēquāquam paribus animīs vertuntur, quippe imperiō alterī auctī, alterī diciōnis aliēnae factī. Se- 14 pulera exstant quō quisque locō cecidit, duo Rōmāna ūnō locō propius Albam, tria Albāna Rōmam versus, sed dīstantia locīs, ut et pūgnātum est.

26. Priusquam inde dīgrederentur, rogantī Mettiō, ex foedere ictō quid imperāret, imperat Tullus, utī iuventūtem in armīs habeat; ūsūrum sē eōrum operā, sī bellum cum Vēientibus foret. Ita exercitūs inde domōs abductī. Prīnceps Horātius ībat trigemina 2 spolia prae sē gerēns; cuī soror virgō, quae dēspōnsa ūnī ex Curiātiīs fuerat, obvia ante portam Capēnam fuit; cognitōque super umerōs frātris palūdāmentō spōnsī, quod ipsa cōnfēcerat, solvit crīnēs et flēbiliter

already killed. 11. **Alterum**: acc.—**dabat**: made.—**ante sē**: before his eyes. 12. **Male**: scarcely.—**iugulō**: dat.—**spoliat**: stripped off his armor. 13. **eō . . . quō**: abl. measure; the comparative in the relative clause is much more common, but the positive *prope* emphasizes the actual nearness.—**diciōnis**: pred. poss. gen. 14. **Rōmam v. : Rome . . . ward.**

26. Horatius kills his sister. 2. **solvit crīnēs**: a sign of mourning.

3 nōmine spōnsum mortuum appellat. Movet ferōcī iuvenī animum complōrātiō sorōris in victōriā suā tantōque gaudiō pūblicō. Strictō itaque gladiō simul
 4 verbīs increpāns trānsfigit puellam. “Abī hinc cum immātūrō amōre ad spōnsum,” inquit, “oblīta frātrum mortuōrum vīvīque, oblīta patriae. Sīc eat quaecum-
 5 que Rōmāna lūgēbit hostem.” Atrōx vīsum id facinus patribus plēbīque, sed recēns meritum factō obstābat. Tamen raptus in iūs ad rēgem. Rēx, nē ipse tam trīstis ingrātīque ad vulgus iūdiciī ac secundum iūdiciū suppliciī auctor esset, conciliō populī advocātō, “Duumvirōs,” inquit, “quī Horātiō perduelliōnem
 6 iūdicens secundum lēgem faciō.” Lēx horrendī carminis erat: “Duumvirī perduelliōnem iūdicens. Sī ā duumvirīs prōvocārit, prōvocatiōne certātō. Sī vincent, caput obnūbitō, infēlīcī arborī reste suspen-ditō, verberātō vel intrā pōmērium vel extrā pōmē-
 7 rium.” Hāc lēge duumvirī creātī, quī sē absolvere nōn rēbantur eā lēge nē innoxium quidem posse, cum con-demnāssent, tum alter ex iīs “Pūblī Horātī, tibi per-

3. **iuvenī**: dat. of ref. instead of gen. as often; note the order, *stirs the fierce youth's spirit the lament.* 4. **immātūrō**: untimely, because of her forgetfulness of the Roman victory. 5. **obstābat**: palliated, stood before so that it could not be seen.—**nē i. . . auctore**: that he might not pronounce, lit. be responsible for. L.'s thought is that an unquestioned crime, *cādēs manifēsta*, called for no trial, only for sentence. The king not wishing to pronounce sentence himself appointed two commissioners, *duoviri*, who were to hold no trial, but only give sentence. From them an appeal was to the people, not as to the justice of the sentence, but as to its execution.—**perduelliōnem**: high treason, instead of *parricidium*, murder. The act of such a hero was regarded as more than the crime of an ordinary man. 6. **certātō**: sc. *reus*; omission of subject, and also change of subject, especially with imperative, were common in early laws.—**arborī**: locative; *arbor infēlix* was either the *furca* or *crux* to which the criminal was fixed.—**suspeditō**: fasten, not hang. 7. **nōn . . . nē . . . quidem**: re-

duelliōnem iūdīcō ” inquit. “ *Ī*, līctor, conligā manūs.” 8
 Accesserat līctor iniciēbatque laqueum. Tum Horātius auctōre Tullō, clēmente lēgis interprete, “ Prōvocō ” inquit. Ita prōvocātiōne certātum ad populū est. Mōtī hominēs sunt in eō iūdīcio māximē Pūbliō 9
 Horātiō patre prōclāmante, sē filiam iūre caesam iūdi-
 cāre; nī ita esset, patriō iūre in filium animadver-
 sūrum fuisse. Ārābat deinde nē sē, quem paulō ante
 cum ēgregiā stirpe cōspexissent, orbū liberīs face-
 rent. Inter haec senex iuvenem amplexus, spolia 10
 Curiātiōrum fīxa eō locō quī nunc Pīla Horātia appellātur ostentāns, “ Huncine,” āiēbat, “ quem modo
 decorātum ovantemque victōriā incēdentem vīdistis,
 Quirītēs, eum sub furcā vinclum inter verbera et
 cruciātūs vidēre potestis, quod vix Albānōrum oculī
 tam dēfōrme spectāculum ferre possent? *Ī*, līctor, 11
 conligā manūs quae paulō ante armātae imperium
 populō Rōmānō peperērunt. *Ī*, caput obnūbe liberā-
 tōris urbī hūius; arbore īfēlīcī suspende; verberā
 vel intrā pōmērium, modo inter illa pīla et spolia hostiū
 vel extrā pōmērium, modo inter sepulera Curiā-
 tiōrum. Quō enim dūcere hunc iuvenem potestis, ubi
 nōn sua decora eum ā tantā foeditātē supplicī vindicēnt?” Nōn tulit populus nec patris lacrimās nec 12
 ipsīus parem in omnī perīculō animum; absolvērunt-
 que admīrātiōne magis virtūtis quam iūre causae.
 Itaque, ut caedēs manifēsta aliquō tamen piāculō

peated negative, *no, not even*, as in 22. 14. 4. 10. **Pīla H.**: *Horatian arms*, plural; cf. § 11. The place was in the forum.—**decorātum . . . victōriā**: *with the spoils and shout of victory*.—**furcā**: a wooden fork to whose prongs the victim's hands were bound while he was scourged.—**quod . . . spectāculum**: *so dread a sight that*, common attraction into rel. cl. 11. **modo**: *provided only* it be where surrounding objects

luerētur, imperātum patrī ut fīlium expiāret pecūniā
 13 pūblicā. Is quibusdam piāculāribus sacrificiīs factīs,
 quae deinde gentī Horātiae trādita sunt, trānsmissō
 per viam tigillō, capite adopertō velut sub iugum
 mīsit iuvenem. Id hodiē quoque pūblicē semper re-
 14 fectum manet; sorōrium tigillum vocant. Horātiae
 sepulcrum, quō locō corruerat icta, cōnstrūctum est
 saxō quadrātō.

27. Nec diū pāx Albāna mānsit. Invidia vulgī,
 quod tribus mīlitibus fortūna pūblica commissa fuerat,
 vānum ingenium dictātōris corrūpit, et, quoniam rēcta
 cōnsilia haud bene ēvēnerant, prāvīs reconciliāre popu-
 2 lārium animōs coepit. Igitur ut prius in bellō pācem,
 sīc in pāce bellum quaerēns, quia suae cīvitātī animō-
 rum plūs quam vīrium cernēbat esse, ad bellum palam
 atque ex ēdictō gerundum aliōs concitat populōs, suīs
 3 per speciem societātis prōditiōnem reservat. Fidē-
 nātēs, colōnia Rōmāna, Vēientibus sociīs cōnsiliī ad-
 sūmptīs, pactō trānsitiōnis Albānōrum ad bellum atque
 4 arma incitantur. Cum Fidēnae apertē dēscīscent,
 Tullus, Mettiō exercitūque ēius ab Albā accītō, contrā
 hostēs dūcit. Ubi Aniēnem trānsiit, ad cōfluentīs
 5 conlocat castra. Inter eum locum et Fidēnās Vēien-
 tium exercitus Tiberim trānsierat. Hī in aciē prope

would shame those punishing. 12. *luerētur*: the crime of treason in which the people became involved by the acquittal of Horatius, called for public expiation, hence *pecūniā pūblicā*. 13. **sorōrium t.**: *the sister's beam*, mentioned as late as the 4th century, stretched across a street leading into the *Vicus Cyprus*. 14. **saxō q.**: *hewn stone*.

27. War with Fidenae; treachery of Mettius. 1. **Nec**: *but . . . not*.—**vānum**: *inconstant*. 2. **animōrum**: *impulse*.—**vīrium**: *endurance*.—**palam a. e. ē.**: *formally declared*. 3. **pactō**: *inst. abl.*; *agreement that the Albans would go over*. 4. **cōfluentīs**: *the junction* of the Anio and the Tiber. 5. **et**: *also*.

flūmen tenuēre dextrum cornū; in sinistrō Fidēnātēs propius montēs cōsistunt. Tullus aduersus Vēientem hostem dērigit suōs; Albānōs contrā legiōnem Fidēnātium conlocat. Albānō nōn plūs animī erat quam fideī. Nec manēre ergō nec trānsīre apertē ausus sēsim ad montēs succēdit. Inde, ubi satis subīsse 6 sēsē ratus est, ērigit tōtam aciem, fluctuānsque animō, ut tereret tempus, ḍordinēs explicat. Cōsilium erat, quā fortūna rem daret, eā inclīnāre vīrēs. Mīrāculō prīmō esse Rōmānīs quī proximī 7 steterant, ut nūdārī latera sua sociōrum dīgressū sēnsērunt; inde eques citātō equō nūntiat rēgī abīre Albānōs. Tullus in rē trepidā duodecim vōvit Saliōs fānaque Pallōrī ac Pavōrī. Equitem clārā increpāns 8 vōce, ut hostēs exaudīrent, redīre in proelium iubet; nihil trepidatiōne opus esse; suō iussū circumdūcī Albānum exercitum, ut Fidēnātium nūda terga invādant. Idem imperat ut hastās equitēs ērigerent. Id 9 factum māgnæ partī peditum Rōmānōrum cōnspectum abeuntis Albānī exercitūs intersaepsit; quī vīderant, id quod ab rēge audītum erat rati, eō ācrius pūgnant. Terror ad hostēs trānsit; et audīverant clārā vōce dictum, et māgna pars Fidēnātium, ut quī colōnī additi Rōmānīs essēt, Latīnē sciēbant. Itaque, nē 10 subitō ex collibus dēcursū Albānōrum interclūderentur ab oppidō, terga vertunt. Instat Tullus fūsōque

6. **ērigit . . . explicat:** instead of attacking he went farther toward the hills than he ought and spent the time in military evolutions, drawing up and opening his formation. — **quā . . . eā:** *on which side*; = *quō . . . eō.* — **inclināre:** figure of weighing; *throw into that scale.* 7. **citātō equō:** *galloping up.* — **rē t.:** *a crisis*, as in 22. 5. 1. — **Saliōs:** the lesser college, called *Quirinālēs*. 8. **increpāns:** *rebuking* the horseman for his foolish fear. 9. **Id f.:** *the carrying out of this order.* — **id . . . rati:** sc. *esse.* — **additi:** settlers who had joined those from

Fidēnātium cornū in Vēientem aliēnō pavōre percussum ferōcior redit. Nec illī tulēre impetum, sed ab 11 effūsā fugā flūmen obiectum ab tergō arcēbat. Quō postquam fuga inclināvit, aliī arma foedē iactantēs in aquam caecī ruēbant, aliī, dum cunctantur in rīpīs, inter fugae pūgnaeque cōnsilium oppressī. Nōn alia ante Rōmāna pūgna atrōcior fuit.

28. Tum Albānus exercitus, spectātor certāminis, dēductus in campōs. Mettius Tullō dēvictōs hostēs grātulātur; contrā Tullus Mettium benīgnē adloquitur. Quod bene vertat, castra Albānōs Rōmānīs castrīs iungere iubet, sacrificium lūstrāle in diem posterum 2 parat. Ubi inlūxit, parātīs omnibus, ut adsolet, vocārī ad cōtiōnem utrumque exercitū iubet. Praecōnēs, ab extrēmō ūrsī, prīmōs excīvēre Albānōs. Hī novitāte etiam reī mōtī, ut rēgem Rōmānum cōtiōnantem 3 audīrent, proximī cōnstitēre. Ex compositō armāta circumdatur Rōmāna legiō; centuriōnibus datum negō- 4 tium erat ut sine morā imperia exsequerentur. Tum ita Tullus īfīt: “Rōmānī, sī umquam ante aliās ūllō in bellō fuit quod prīmū dīs immortālibus grātiās agerētis, deinde vestrae ipsōrum virtūtī, hesternum id proelium fuit. Dīmicātūm est enim nōn magis cum hostib⁹ quam, quae dīmicātiō māior atque periculō- 5 sior est, cum prōditiōne ac perfidiā sociōrum. Nam,

Rome. 10. **ab tergō**: the Veientes had faced south, but as Tullus turned from them to attack the Fidenates they had faced about toward the east, and were now driven back to the Tiber. 11. **caecī**: *blindly*; in 22. 6. 5., *velut caecī*. — **atrōcior**: *bloody*.

28. Punishment of Mettius. 1. **spectātor**: *which had watched*; substantives in *tor* often describe acts. — **sacrificium**: *the suovetaurilia*. 2. **novitāte**: the curiosity of the Albans, in their ignorance of Roman customs, led them to seek the best places. 4. **sī . . . fuit**: *if there ever was a reason*. — **ipsōrum**: *own*. — **quae**: the relative precedes the

nē vōs falsa opīniō teneat, iniussū meō Albānī subiēre ad montes, nec imperium illud meum, sed cōnsilium et imperiī simulātiō fuit, ut nec vōbīs, ignōrantibus dēserī vōs, āverterētur ā certāmine animus, et hostibus circumvenirī sē ab tergō ratīs terror ac fuga inicerētur. Nec ea culpa, quam arguō, omnium Albānōrum est: 6 ducem secūtī sunt, ut et vōs, sī quō ego inde āgmen dēclīnāre voluissem, fēcissētis. Mettius ille est ductor itineris hūius, Mettius idem hūius māchinātor bellī, Mettius foederis Rōmānī Albānīque ruptor. Audeat deinde tālia aliis, nisi in hunc īsīgne iam documentum mortālibus dederō.” Centuriōnēs armātī Mettium 7 circumsistunt. Rēx cētera ut ūrsus erat peragit: “Quod bonum faustum fēlīxque sit populō Rōmānō ac mihi vōbīsque, Albānī, populū omnem Albānum Rōmam trādūcere in animō est, cīvitātem dare plēbī, prīmōrēs in patrēs legere, ūnam urbem, ūnam rem pūblicam facere. Ut ex ūnō quondam in duōs populōs dīvisa Albāna rēs est, sīc nunc in ūnum redeat.” Ad 8 haec Albāna pūbēs inermis ab armātīs saepta, in variīs voluntātibus commūnī tamen metū cōgente, silentium tenet. Tum Tullus “Mettī Fūfetī,” inquit, “sī ipse 9 discere possēs fidem ac foedera servāre, vīvō tibi ea

word to which it is an appositive, as in 21. 57. 4. 5. iniussū: *it was not by my command.* — cōnsilium: *stratagem.* — ut nec: instead of nē on account of the following et. The negative belongs to āverterētur; vōbīs, dat. as hostibus below. — terror . . . fuga: correspond to *Pallōri* and *Pavōri* of c. 27. 6. ductor, māchinātor, ruptor: note the order of these words in connection with the genitives, by which the latter are brought into prominence. — Audeat: almost a curse; *let another dare unless*, but if I shall punish M. then let him not dare. — documentum: the warning and the punishment are confused. 7. cīvitātem: *citizenship.* — urbem: local. — rem p.: political. — in . . . cōgente: *with different feelings, but under a common fear;* cf. c. 17. 3. 9. discere: contrasted with docē. — vīvō: emphatic; *I would let you*

disciplīna ā mē adhibita esset; nunc, quoniam tuum īnsānābile ingenium est, at tū tuō suppliciō docē hūmānum genus ea sāncta crēdere, quae ā tē violāta sunt. Ut igitur paulō ante animum inter Fidēnātem Rōmānamque rem ancipitem gessistī, ita iam corpus passim distra-
10 hendum dabis.” Exinde duābus admōtīs quadrigīs, in currūs eārum distentum inligat Mettium, deinde in dī-
versum iter equī concitātī lacerum in utrōque currū corpus, quā inhaeserant vinculīs membra, portantēs.
11 Āvertēre omnēs ab tantā foeditāte spectāculī oculōs. Prīmum ultimumque illud supplicium apud Rōmānōs exemplī parum memoris lēgum hūmānārum fuit. In aliīs glōriārī licet nūllī gentium mītiōrēs placuisse poenās.

29. Inter haec iam praemissī Albam erant equitēs, quī multitūdinem trādūcerent Rōmam. Legiōnēs
2 deinde ductae ad dīruendam urbem. Quae ubi intrāvēre portās, nōn quidem fuit tumultus ille nec pavor, quālis captārum esse urbium solet, cum effrāctīs portīs strātīsve ariete mūrīs aut arce vī captā clāmor hostīlis et cursus per urbem armātōrum omnia ferrō
3 flammāque miscet; sed silentium trīste ac tacita maestitia ita dēfixit omnīum animōs, ut prae metū [oblitī] quid relinquerent, quid sēcum ferrent, dēficiente cōsi-

live and would give you instruction.—nunc: but now, as in 21. 13. 2.—at: at least.—passim: his body, like his mind, should be drawn in different directions. 10. quadrigīs: abl. abs. instead of gen.—in . . . iter: in opposite directions; oftener without iter. 11. foeditāte: the horrible sight.—exemplī: epexegetic gen., example of punishment.—lēgum h.: humanity. History does not bear out L.’s judgment.

29. The destruction of Alba. The brilliant description of this chapter, which consists mainly of two periods, is marked by the vivid sequence of details and by the clearness of the scene as a whole. 2. nōn q. f.: not indeed that confusion.—clāmor h. = hostēs clāmantēs. 3. silentium . . . maestitia: gloomy silence and voiceless sorrow.—dēfixit: dazed.—prae: for.—quid r.: join with dēficiente.

liō rogitantēsque aliī aliōs, nunc in līminibus stārent,
 nunc errābundī domōs suās, ultimum illud vīsūrī,
 pervagārentur. Ut vērō iam equitum clāmor exīre 4
 iubentium īstābat, iam fragor tēctōrum quae dīruē-
 bantur ūltimīs urbīs partibūs audiēbātur, pulvisque
 ex dīstantibūs locīs ortus velut nūbe inductā omnia
 implēverat, raptim quibus quisque poterat ēlātīs, cum
 larem ac penātēs tēctaque, in quibus nātus quisque
 ēducātusque esset, relinquentēs exīrent, iam continēns 5
 āgmen migrantium implēverat viās, et cōspectus aliō-
 rum mūtuā miserātiōne integrābat lacrimās; vōcēsque
 etiam miserābilēs exaudiēbantur, mulierum praecipuē,
 cum obsessa ab armātīs templā augusta praeterīrent
 ac velut captōs relinquerent deōs. Egressīs urbe Albā- 6
 nīs Rōmānus passim pūblica prīvātaque omnia tēcta
 adaequat solō, ūnāque hōrā quadringentōrum annōrum
 opus, quibus Alba steterat, excidiō ac ruīnīs dedit;
 templīs tamen deum — ita enim ēdictum ab rēge fuerat
 — temperātum est.

30. Rōma interim crēscit Albae ruīnīs; duplicātur
 cīvium numerus; Caelius additur urbī mōns, et, quō
 frequentius habitārētur, eam sēdem Tullus rēgliae capit,
 ibique deinde habitāvit. Prīcipēs Albānōrum in 2
 patrēs, ut ea quoque pars reī pūblicae crēsceret, lēgit
 — Iūliōs, Servīliōs, Quīnctiōs, Geganiōs, Curiātiōs,
 Cloeliōs — templumque ūrdinī ab sē auctō cūriam fēcit,

They did not know what to do, and so asked one another.— **ultimum illud**: *for that last time*; adv. acc. 4. **iam**: *now*; notice the repetition of *iam*, as the reader's attention is called to successive details.— **quibus**: abl. attracted from *iīs quae*. 5. **exaudiēbantur**: *were heard above (ex) the din of destruction*. 6. **solō**: dat.— **templis**: dat.; *temples were spared*.

30. War with the Sabines. 1. **quō . . . habitārētur**: *that more might take up their residence there*. 2. **ūrdinī**: dat. with *templum*

quae Hostilia usque ad patrum nostrorum aetatem
 3 appellata est. Et ut omnium ordinum viribus aliquid
 ex novō populō adicerētur, equitum decem turmās ex
 Albānīs lēgit, legiōnēs et veterēs eōdem supplēmentō
 explēvit et novās scripsit.

4 Hāc fidūciā virium Tullus Sabīnīs bellum indīcit,
 gentī eā tempestāte secundum Etrūscōs opulentissimae
 5 virīs armīisque. Utrime iniūriae factae ac rēs nē-
 quīquam erant repetītae: Tullus ad Fērōniae fānum
 mercātū frequentī negōtiātōrēs Rōmānōs comprehēnsōs
 querēbātur; Sabīnī suōs prius in lūcum cōfūgisse ac
 6 Rōmae retentōs. Hae causae bellī ferēbantur. Sabīnī,
 haud parum memorēs et suārum virium partem Rōmae
 ab Tatiō locātam et Rōmānam rem nūper etiam adie-
 tiōne populī Albānī auctam, circumspicere et ipsī
 7 externa auxilia. Etrūria erat vīcīna, proximī Etrū-
 scōrum Vēientēs. Inde ob residuās bellōrum īrās
 māximē sollicitatīs ad dēfectiōnem animīs voluntāriōs
 trāxēre, et apud vagōs quōsdam ex inopī plēbe etiam
 mercēs valuit; pūblicō auxiliō nūllō adiūtī sunt, valuit-
 que apud Vēientēs — nam dē cēterīs minus mīrum est
 8 — pacta cum Rōmulō indūtiārum fidēs. Cum bellum

used as adj.; *set apart for*. The *curia H.* was burned in 52 b.c.
 3. *ordinum*: i.e. also the knights and plebs.—*turmās*: of thirty
 men each.—*eōdem*: i.e. from the Albans. 4. *Hāc . . . virium*: believ-
 ing that he was strong enough as the result of these additions; the
 attraction of *hac*, as in 21. 5. 4. 5. *mercātū f.*: a crowded fair, held
 at the shrine (probably near Soracte) of Feronia.—*negōtiātōrēs*:
 traders.—*lūcum*: probably the asylum of Romulus. 6. *suārum . . .*
partem: a part of their own nation. 7. *proximī*: i.e. to the Sabines.
 —*residuās*: the passions of the earlier war lead some to volunteer
 against the terms of the truce.—*vagōs*: homeless men, who were
 gained by pay.—*pūblicō*: no state made an alliance, for the Vientes
 were held back by the truce, and it was not strange that those farther
 off did not take part.

utrimque summā ope parārent, vertīque in eō rēs
vidērētur, utrī prius arma īferrent, occupat Tullus in
agrum Sabīnum trānsīre. Pūgna atrōx ad Silvam 9
Malitiōsam fuit, ubi et peditum quidem rōbore, cēte-
rum equitātū auctō nūper plūrimum Rōmāna aciēs
valuit. Ab equitibus repente invectīs turbātī ūrdinēs 10
sunt Sabīnōrum; nec pūgna deinde illīs cōstāre nec
fuga explicārī sine māgnā caede potuit.

31. Dēvictīs Sabīnīs cum in māgnā glōriā māgnīs-
que opibus rēgnum Tullī ac tōta rēs Rōmāna esset,
nūntiātum rēgī patribusque est in monte Albānō lapidi-
bus plūvisse. Quod cum crēdī vix posset, missīs ad id 2
vīsendum prōdigium in cōspectū, haud aliter, quam
cum grandinem ventī glomerātam in terrās agunt,
crēbrī cecidēre caelō lapidēs. Vīsī etiam audīre vōcem 3
ingentem ex summī cacūminis lūcō, ut patriō rītū
sacra Albānī facerent, quae, velut diīs quoque simul
cum patriā relīctīs, oblīviōnī dederant, et aut Rōmāna
sacra suscēperant aut fortūnae, ut fit, obīrātī cultum
relīquerant deum. Rōmānīs quoque ab cōdem prō- 4
digiō novendiāle sacrum pūblicē susceptum est, seu

8. *vertī . . . īferrent*: the important question was, which should be the first to begin the offensive. 9. *et . . . cēterum*: both . . . but also.—*auctō* = qui auctus erat. 10. *repente i.*: sudden charge.—*fuga e.*: the formation of the troops did not admit a sudden breaking up without great loss. A surrender is implied.

31. Prodigies. Death of Tullus. 1. **lapidibus**: inst. abl.; a volcanic phenomenon. 2. **missīs**: dat. with *cecidēre*. The report was so incredible that special messengers were sent to observe the prodigy.—**in cōspectū**: to their eyes the falling stones looked like masses of hail driven by the wind. 3. **lūcō**: the grove of Juppiter Latiaris on the top of the Alban mount.—**et aut**: the relative clause passes into what is practically an independent sentence.—**obīrātī**: the gods, when angry, punished their worshippers, and men, when angry at the gods, neglected their worship. 4. **quoque**: i.e. the original Romans as well

vōce caelestī ex Albānō monte missā — nam id quoque trāditur — seu haruspicum monitū; mānsit certē sollemne, ut, quandōque idem prōdigium nūntiārētur, fēriae per novem diēs agerentur.

Haud ita multō post pestilentia labōrātum est.
 5 Unde cum pigritia mīlitandī orerētur, nūlla tamen ab armīs quiēs dabātur ā bellicōsō rēge, salūbriōra etiam crēdente mīlitiae quam domī iuvenum corpora esse, dōnec ipse quoque longīnquo morbō est implicitus.
 6 Tunc adeō frāctī simul cum corpore sunt spīritūs illī ferōcēs, ut, quī nihil ante ratus esset minus rēgium quam sacrīs dēdere animum, repente omnibus māgnīs parvīisque superstitionibus obnoxius dēgeret, religiōni-
 7 busque etiam populum implēret. Vulgō iam hominēs, eum statum rērum quī sub Numā rēge fuerat requīrentēs, ūnam opem aegrīs corporibus relictam, sī pāx venia-
 8 que ab diis impetrāta esset, crēdēbant. Ipsum rēgem trā-
 dunt volventem commentāriōs Numae, cum ibi quaedam occulta sollemnia sacrificia Iovī Ēliciō facta invēnisset, operātum iīs sacrīs sē abdidisse; sed nōn rīte initum aut cūrātum id sacram esse, nec sōlum nūllam eī oblā-
 tam caelestium speciem, sed īrā Iovis sollicitātī prāvā

as the Albans. For the festival, see on 21. 62. 6. — **certē**: however that may be, whether it was a divine voice or the direction of a soothsayer. — **quandōque** = *quandōcumque*. 5. **labōrātum** e.: suffered. — **pigritia**: indisposition resulting from sickness. — **iuvenum**: soldiers. 6. **qui . . . dēgeret**: from thinking that nothing was less royal than attention to sacrifices, he suddenly became (lit. passed his time; sc. aetātem with dēgeret) a prey to every kind of superstitious fear, great and small. — **religiōnibus**: all kinds of religious thoughts and ceremonies. 7. **sī . . . esset**: explains *opem*, the obtaining of the divine favor. 8. **volventem**: rolling; as we say, turning the leaves; hence, reading. — **commentāriōs**: those implied in c. 20. 5. — **occulta**: join with *sol. sac.*; secret forms of invocation or incantation. — **operātum . . . ab.**: while engaged in these sacred rites (*sacrīs* is dat.) he shut himself in his house. — **īrā**: casual abl.

religiōne fulmine ictum cum domō cōnflagrāsse. Tullus māgnā glōriā bellī rēgnāvit annōs duōs et trīgintā.

32. Mortuō Tullō rēs, ut īstitūtum iam inde ab initiō erat, ad patrēs redierat, hīque interrēgem nōmināverant. Quō comitia habente Ancum Mārcium rēgem populus creāvit; patrēs fuēre auctōrēs. Numae Pom-pili rēgis nepōs filiā ortus Ancus Mārcius erat. Quī 2 ut rēgnāre coepit, et avītae glōriae memor, et quia proximum rēgnum, cētera ēgregium, ab ūnā parte haud satis prōsperum fuerat aut neglēctis religiōnibus aut prāvē cultīs, longē antīquissimum ratus sacra pūblica ut ā Numā īstitūta erant facere, omnia ea ex commentāriīs rēgis pōntificem in album relāta prō-pōnere in pūblicō iubet. Inde et cīvibus ūti cupidīs et fīnitimīs cīvitātibus facta spēs in avī mōrēs atque īstitūta rēgem abitūrum. Igitur Latīnī, cum quibus 3 Tullō rēgnante ictum foedus erat, sustulerant animōs, et, cum incursiōnem in agrum Rōmānum fēcissent, repetentibus rēs Rōmānīs superbē respōnsum reddunt, dēsidem Rōmānum rēgem inter sacella et ārās āctūrum esse rēgnum ratī. Medium erat in Ancō ingenium, et 4 Numae et Rōmulī memor; et praeterquam quod avī rēgnō magis necessāriam fuisse pācem crēdēbat cum in novō tum ferōcī populō, etiam quod illī contigisset ūtium, sine iniūriā id sē haud facile habitūrum;

32. Choice of Ancus Marcius. The Fetials. 2. **memor**, **quia**: union of different constructions common in L.—**cētera**: adv. acc.—**antīquissimum**: *most important*.—**album**: a whitened tablet. The publication of the methods of sacrifice was to prevent errors and failure in their performance.—**abitūrum**: we should rather say, *would proceed according to*, *i.e.* from such a beginning. 3. **superbē**: modifies *r. r.*, *answered*.—**dēsidem**: predicative. 4. **Medium**: *intermediate*, avoiding the extremes of both.—**memor**: *recalling*.—**quod**: relative; the antecedent attracted, as often.—**iniūriā**: *molestation* on

temptārī patientiam et temptātam contemnī, tempo-
5 raque esse Tullō rēgī aptiōra quam Numae. Ut
tamen, quoniam Numa in pāce religiōnēs īstituisset,
ā sē bellicae caerimōniae prōderentur, nec gererentur
sōlum sed etiam indīcerentur bella aliquō rītū, iūs ab
antīquā gente Aequīculīs, quod nunc fētiālēs habent,
dēscrīpsit, quō rēs repetuntur.

6 Lēgātus ubi ad fīnēs eōrum vēnit, unde rēs repetuntur, capite vēlātō filō — lānae vēlāmen est — “Audī, Iuppiter,” inquit, “audīte, fīnēs” — cūiuscumque gentis sunt, nōminat — “audiat fās! Ego sum pūblicus nūntius populī Rōmānī; iūstē piēque lēgātus veniō, verbīsque meīs fidēs sit.” Peragit inde postulāta.
 7 Inde Iovem testem facit: “Sī ego iniūstē impiēque illōs hominēs illāsque rēs dēdier mihi exposcō, tum
 8 patriae compotem mē numquam sīris esse.” Haec cum fīnīs suprāscandit, haec quīcumque eī pīmus vir obvius fuerit, haec portam ingrediēns, haec forum ingressus paucīs verbīs carminis concipiendīque iūris
 9 iūrandī mūtātīs peragit. Sī nōn dēduntur quōs exposcit, diēbus tribus et trīgintā — tot enim sollemnēs
 10 sunt — perāctīs, bellum ita indīcit: “Audī, Iuppiter, et tū, Iāne Quirīne, diīque omnēs caelestēs, vōsque terestrēs, vōsque īfernī, audīte. Ego vōs testor, populum illum” — quīcumque est, nōminat — “iniūstum esse, neque iūs persolvere. Sed dē istīs rēbus in patriā māiōrēs nātū cōnsulēmus, quō pactō iūs nostrum

the part of his neighbors. 5. **tamen**: though he could not follow N.'s example entirely, yet he would do so in the formalities connected with war. 6. **filō**: the thread was wound around the cap. — **lēgātus**: partic. ; lit. one commissioned ; the *pater patrātus* of § 11. 7. **dēdier**: old form of *dēdi*, as *sīris* for *sīveris*. — **patriae c.**: part or lot in my country. 8. **concipiendī**: the expression, of the oath, as if it had been *conceptīs verbīs*. 9. **sollemnēs**: usual. 10. **māiōres n.**: our elders,

adipiscāmur.” Cum hīs nūntius Rōmam ad cōsulendum redit. Cōfestim rēx hīs fermē verbīs patrēs cōnsu- 11 lēbat: “Quārum rērum lītium causārum condīxit pater patrātus populī Rōmānī Quirītium patrī patrātō Prīscōrum Latīnōrum hominibusque Prīscīs Latīnīs, quās rēs nec dedērunt nec solvērunt nec fēcērunt, quās rēs darī solvī fierī oportuit, dīc,” inquit eī quem prīmum sententiam rogābat, “quid cēnsēs?” Tum ille: 12 “Pūrō piōque duellō quaerendās cēnseō, itaque cōsentīō cōncīscōque.” Inde ōrdine aliī rogābantur, quandōque pars māior eōrum quī aderant in eandem sententiam ībat, bellum erat cōsēnsum. Fierī solitum, ut fētiālis hastam ferrātam aut sanguineam praeūstam ad fīnīs eōrum ferret, et nōn minus tribus pūberibus praesentibus, dīceret: “Quod populī Prī- 13 scōrum Latīnōrum hominēsque Prīscī Latīnī adversus populum Rōmānum Quirītium fēcērunt dēlīquērunt, quod populus Rōmānus Quirītium bellum cum Prīscīs Latīnīs iussit esse, senātusque populī Rōmānī Quirītium cēnsuit cōnsēnsit cōscīvit ut bellum cum Prīscīs Latīnīs fieret, ob eam rem ego populusque Rōmānus populīs Prīscōrum Latīnōrum hominibusque Prīscīs Latīnīs bellum indīcō faciōque.” Id ubi dīxisset, ha-

i.e. the senate. 11. **hīs**: sc. *verbīs*.—**Quārum**: its antecedent is (*dē*) *eīs*, to be supplied with *quid cēnsēs*. The gen. is an old use of the gen. of respect with *condīxit*. The sentence presents the usual repetition of legal formulas, e.g. *rērum*, the things stolen; *lītium*, the legal questions connected with them; *causae*, apparently a general term covering the other two; the following verbs correspond.—**quem . . . rogābat**: the practice of the senate, by which the presiding officer called for opinions, is here referred to the king. 12. **Pūrō p. d.**: a war begun without trickery and with the sanctions of religious observances; *duellō* for *bellō*.—**in . . . ībat**: as in 22. 56. 1.—**sanguineam p.**: a spear hardened in the fire and smeared with blood, symbolic of war. 13. **Quod . . . quod**: conjunctions, but the antecedent idea is in *ob eam rem*.—**Id**

14 stam in finis eorum emittēbat. Hōc tum modō ab Latīnīs repetītae rēs ac bellum indictum, mōremque eum posterī accēpērunt.

33. Ancus, dēmandātā cūrā sacrōrum flāminibus sacerdōtibusque aliīs, exercitū novō cōnscripō, profectus Politorium, urbem Latīnōrum, vī cēpit, secūtusque mōrem rēgum priōrum, quī rem Rōmānam auxerant hostibus in cīvitātem accipiendīs, multitū-
2 dinem omnem Rōmam trādūxit. Et cum circā Palātium, sēdem veterum Rōmānōrum, Sabīnī Capitōlium atque arcem, Caelium montem Albānī implēssent, Aventīnum novae multitūdinī datum. Additī eōdem haud ita multō post, Tellēnīs Ficānāque captīs, novī
3 cīvēs. Politorium inde rūrsus bellō repetītum, quod vacuum occupāverant Prīsei Latīnī; eaque causa dī-
ruendae urbīs ēius fuit Rōmānīs, nē hostium semper
4 receptāculum esset. Postrēmō omni bellō Latīnō Medulliam compulso, aliquamdiū ibi Mārte incertō variā victōriā pūgnātum est; nam et urbs tūta mūnitiōnibus praesidiōque fīrmāta validō erat, et castrīs in apertō positīs aliquotiēns exercitus Latīnus comminus cum
5 Rōmānīs sīgna contulerat. Ad ultimum omnibus cōpiīs cōnisus Ancus aciē prīmum vincit, inde ingentī praedā potēns Rōmam redit, tum quoque multīs mīli-

... dīxisset: as often as he said this; the subj. is iterative; cf. 21. 28. 10.

33. Wars of Ancus. 1. **dēmandātā**: delegated in his absence.—**Politorium**: this town and those mentioned below are mere names of history. Ficana was on the via Ostiensis, and Medullia lay to the northeast, beyond the Anio. 2. **circā**: about, on two sides of. 4. **Postrēmō**: adv.—**omni... compulso**: the Latin war centring about M.—**Mārte... victōriā**: poetical fulness of expression; uncertain struggle, varying success.—**comminus... contulerat**: fought in hand-to-hand engagements. 5. **praedā**: inst. abl. with *potēns*, enriched. The capture of the city is only implied, as it is to be men-

bus Latīnōrum in cīvitātem acceptīs, quibus, ut iunge-
rētur Palātiō Aventīnum, ad Murciae datae sēdēs.
Iāniculum quoque adiectum, nōn inopiā locī, sed nē 6
quandō ea arx hostium esset. Id nōn mūrō sōlum,
sed etiam ob commoditātem itineris ponte subliciō,
tum prīnum in Tiberi factō, coniungī urbī placuit.
Quirītium quoque fossa, haud parvum mūnīmentum ā 7
plāniōribus aditū locīs, Ancī rēgis opus est. Ingentī 8
incrēmentō rēbus auctīs, cum in tantā multitūdine
hominum, discrīmine rēctē an perperam factī cōnfūsō,
facinora clandestīna fierent, carcer ad terrōrem incrē-
scentis audāciae mediā urbe imminēns forō aedificātur.
Nec urbs tantum hōc rēge crēvit, sed etiam ager fīnēs- 9
que: silvā Mēsiā Vēientibus adēmptā usque ad mare
imperium prōlātum, et in ūre Tiberis Ostia urbs con-
dita, salīnae circā factae; ēgregiēque rēbus bellō ge-
stīs aedis Iovis Feretriī amplificāta.

34. Ancō rēgnante Lucumō, vir impiger ac dīvitiīs
potēns, Rōmam commigrāvit cupīdine māximē ac spē
māgnī honōris, cūius adipīscendī Tarquiīnīs — nam ibi
quoque peregrīnā stirpe oriundus erat — facultās nōn

tioned again in c. 38. 4. — **iungerētur**: *i.e.* by continuous dwellings. — **Murciae**: sc. *āram*, in the valley where later was the Circus Maximus. 6. **arx**: *stronghold* for offence. — **ponte s.**: so called from the wooden piles (or beams), *sublicae*, of which it was built. Its exact position is unknown. The summit of the Janiculan was connected with the river by two walls, and the passage of the river secured by this bridge. 7. **Quirītium fossa**: on the low ground between the Aventine and the Coelian, where the city was *easy of access* (*plan. aditū locīs*). — **ā**: on Av. side of. 8. **discrīmine . . . cōnfūsō**: *distinctions of right and wrong being confused* by the coming of so many strangers; for *factī* as noun and partic. cf. 21. 45. 9. — **carcer**: the *Tulliānum* at the foot of the Capitoline, next to the Forum. The rocky chamber still remains. 9. **silvā Mēsiā**: on the north bank of the Tiber toward Ostia. — **salīnae**: *salt-pits*, where sea water was evaporated.

34. Coming of Tarquinius Priscus to Rome. 1. **Lucumō**: properly

2 fuerat. Dēmarātī Corinthiī filius erat, quī ob sēdi-
tiōnēs domō profugus cum Tarquiniīs forte cōsēdis-
set, uxōre ibi ductā duōs fīliōs genuit. Nōmina hīs
Lucumō atque Arrūns fuērunt. Lucumō superfuit
patrī bonōrum omnium hērēs; Arrūns prior quam
3 pater moritur uxōre gravidā relīctā. Nec diū manet
superstes filiō pater; quī cum, ignōrāns nurum ven-
trem ferre, immemor in testandō nepōtis dēcessisset,
puerō post avī mortem in nūllam sortem bonōrum nātō
4 ab inopiā Egeriō inditum nōmen. Lucumōnī contrā
omnium hērēdī bonōrum cum dīvitiae iam animōs
facerent, auxit ducta in mātrimōnium Tanaquil, summō
locō nāta, et quae haud facile iīs in quibus nāta erat,
5 humiliōra sineret ea quō innūpsisset. Spernentibus
Etrūscīs Lucumōnem, exsule advenā ortum, ferre in-
dīgnitātem nōn potuit, oblītaque ingenitae ergā pa-
triam cāritātis, dummodo virum honōrātum vidēret,
6 cōnsilium migrandī ab Tarquiniīs cēpit. Rōma est ad
id potissimum vīsa: in novō populō, ubi omnis repen-
tīna atque ex virtūte nōbilitās sit, futūrum locum fortī
ac strēnuō virō; rēgnāsse Tatium Sabīnum, arcessītum
in rēgnum Numam ā Curibus, et Ancum Sabīnā mātre
7 ortum nōbilemque ūnā imāgine Numae esse. Facile
persuādet ut cupidō honōrum, et cuī Tarquiniī māterna

a title which L. takes as a name. 3. *in . . . nātō*: *with no share in the property.*—**Egeriō**: as if from *egere*. 4. *animōs*: *pride*.—*ducta . . . T.*: *his marriage with T.*—**quō**: *into which*. 5. *advenā*: *adj.; from another country*; cf. 21. 30. 8.—*indīgnitātem*: *the lack of social and political recognition*.—*ingenitae . . . cāritātis*: “*the Romans have no single word for patriotism.*” S. 6. **Rōma . . . vīsa**: *Rome seemed the place above all others for (gaining) this.*—*omnis . . . nōbilitās*: *all (the) nobility was of rapid growth and rested on merit.*—*fortī a. s.*: *active and energetic*, as in 21. 4. 4.—**nōbilem**: *ennobled*. L. has in mind the later *iūs imāginum*. 7. **ut**: *as being*.—**māterna**:

tantum patria esset. Sublātīs itaque rēbus āmigrant 8 Rōmam. Ad Iāniculum forte ventum erat. Ibi eī carpentō sedentī cum uxōre aquila suspēnsīs dēmissa lēniter ālīs pilleum aufert, superque carpentum cum māgnō clangōre volitāns rūrsus, velut ministeriō dīvinitus missa, capitī aptē repōnit; inde sublīmis abit. Accēpisse id augurium laeta dīcitur Tanaquil, 9 perīta, ut vulgō Etrūscī, caelestium prōdigiorum mulier. Excelsa et alta spērāre complexa virum iubet: eam ālitem, eā regiōne caelī et ēius deī nūntiam vēnissee, circā summum culmen hominis auspiciū fēcisse, levāsse hūmānō superpositum capitī decus, ut dīvinitus eīdem redderet. Hās spēs cōgitatiōnēsque 10 sēcum portantēs urbem ingressī sunt, domiciliōque ibi comparātō L. Tarquinium Prīscum ēdidēre nōmen. Rōmānīs cōnspicuum eum novitās dīvitiaeque faciē- 11 bant, et ipse fortūnam benīgnō adloquiō, comitāte in-vitandī, beneficiisque quōs poterat sibi conciliandō ad-iuvābat, dōnec in rēgiam quoque dē eō fāma perlāta est. Nōtitiamque eam brevī apud rēgem līberāliter dextrē- 12 que obeundō officia in familiāris amīcitiae addūxerat iūra, ut pūblicīs pariter ac prīvatīs cōsiliīs bellō domīque interesset, et per omnia expertus postrēmō tūtor etiam līberīs rēgis testāmentō īstituerētur.

on his mother's side. 8. suspēnsīs . . . ālīs: gently descending with outspread wings, not swooping down as if for prey. — clangōre: scream. — ministeriō: dat. 9. Accēpisse: it was necessary that an omen should be understood and accepted to be effective. Recall Hercules in c. 7. 11, and Anchises in Verg. Aen. 2. 700 f. — eam . . . eā . . . ēius: such a bird (the eagle), such a quarter (favorable), such a god (Juppiter). — summum c.: emblematic of a crown. 11. adloquiō: this and the following are abl. of means with conciliandō, which modifies ad-iuvābat in the same way. 12. Nōtitiam: this acquaintance he developed into close friendship, so that he was admitted to a part in all affairs.

35. Rēgnāvit Ancus annōs quattuor et vīgintī, cuīlibet superiōrum rēgum bellī pācisque et artibus et glōriā pār. Iam filiī prope pūberem aetātem erant. Eō magis Tarquinius īstāre, ut quam prīnum comitia rēgī cre-
 2 andō fierent; quibus indictīs sub tempus puerōs vēnātum ablēgāvit. Isque prīmus et petīsse ambitiōsē rēgnūm et ūratiōnē dīcitur habuisse ad conciliandōs plēbis
 3 animōs compositam: [cum] sē nōn rem novam petere, quippe quī nōn prīmus, quod quisquam indīgnārī mī-
 rārīve posset, sed tertius Rōmae peregrīnus rēgnūm adfectet; et Tatium nōn ex peregrīnō sōlum sed etiam
 ex hoste rēgem factum, et Numam ignārum urbis nōn
 4 petentem in rēgnūm ultrō accītūm; sē, ex quō suī potēns fuerit, Rōmāna cum coniuge ac fortūnīs omnībus commigrāsse; māiōrem partem aetātis ēius quā cīvīlibus officiīs fungantur hominēs Rōmae sē quam
 5 in vetere patriā vīxisse; domī mīlitiaeque sub haud paenitendō magistrō, ipsō Ancō rēge, Rōmāna sē iūra, Rōmānōs rītūs didicisse; obsequiō et observantiā in rēgem cum omnībus, benīgnitātē ergā aliōs cum
 6 rēge ipsō certāsse. Haec eum haud falsa memorantem ingentī cōsēnsū populus Rōmānus rēgnāre iussit. Ergō virum cētera ēgregium secūta, quam in petendō

35. Choice of Tarquinius. His political measures. 1. **rēgī**: dat. of purpose. L. has in mind the elective machinery of republican times, when men announced themselves as candidates (*petere*) with speeches designed to commend themselves (*ambitiōsē*) to the people. 3. [cum]: bracketed as unnecessary; if retained, it joins with *memorāret* to be supplied from *memorantem* in § 6.—**quisquam**: instead of *quispiam*, on account of the preceding *nōn*; as he was not the first, so no one could complain that he aspired to the throne. 4. **ex quō**: since.—**suī potēns**: *his own master*, i.e. after the death of his father. 5. **paenitendō**: *mean*, a rare personal use of *paenitēre*.—**iūra, rītūs**: covering the two functions of a king.—**obsequiō e. o.**: *dutiful regard*. 6. **rēgnāre i.**: *elected as king*.—**secūta . . . est**: we should rather

habuerat, etiam rēgnantem ambitiō est; nec minus rēgnī suī firmandī quam augendae reī pūblicae memor centum in patrēs lēgit, quī deinde minōrum gentium sunt appellātī, factiō haud dubia rēgis, cūius beneficiō in cūriam vēnerant.

Bellum prīnum cum Latīnīs gessit, et oppidum ibi 7 Apiolās vī cēpit, praedāque inde māiōre quam quanta bellī fāma fuerat revectā, lūdōs opulentius īstrūcti- usque quam priōrēs rēgēs fēcit. Tunc prīnum circō, 8 quī nunc Māximus dīcitur, dēsignātus locus est. Loca dīvisa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectācula sibi quis- que facerent, forī appellātī. Spectāvēre furcīs duo- dēnōs ab terrā spectācula alta sustinentibus pedīs. Lūdierum fuit equī pugilēsque, ex Etrūriā māximē accītī. Sollemnēs deinde annuī mānsēre lūdī, Rōmānī māgnīque variē appellātī. Ab eōdem rēge et circā 10 forum prīvātīs aedicanda dīvisa sunt loca, porticūs tabernaeque factae

36. Mūrō quoque lapideō circumdare urbem parā- bat, cum Sabīnum bellum coeptīs intervēnit. Adeō- que ea subita rēs fuit, ut prius Aniēnem trānsīrent hostēs quam obviam īre ac prohibēre exercitus Rō- mānus posset. Itaque trepidātum Rōmae est; et 2

say that the man followed his ambitious course.—**nec m.**: his plan was to form a royalist party (*factiō*) that would owe its rise to him and hence uphold his power, as well as strengthen the state.—**minō- rum**: the names *minōres* and *māiōrēs gentēs* continued till later times, but their functions are indistinguishable. 7. **māiōre quam**: greater than the importance of the war led them to expect. 8. **spectā- vēre . . . pedīs**: they watched the games from stands, supported by Y-shaped posts (*furecīs*), twelve feet above the ground.—**equī**: horse races.—**Sollemnēs**: regular. 10. **porticūs**: arcades for public busi- ness and lounging places for the citizens.—**tabernae**: shops for retail trade.

prīmō dubiā victōriā māgnā utrimque caede pūgnātum est. Reductīs deinde in castra hostium cōpiīs datōque spatiō Rōmānīs ad comparandum dē integrō bellum, Tarquinius, equitem māximē suīs deesse vīribus ratus, ad Ramnēs Titiēnsēs Lucerēs, quās centuriās Rōmulus scripserat, addere aliās cōstituit suōque īsīgnēs 3 relinquere nōmine. Id quia inaugurātō Rōmulus fēcerat, negāre Attus Nāvius, inclitus eā tempestāte augur, neque mūtārī neque novum cōnstituī, nisi 4 avēs addīxissent, posse. Ex eō īrā rēgī mōtā, ēlūdēnsque artem, ut ferunt, "Agedum," inquit, "dīvīne tū, inaugurā fierīne possit quod nunc ego mente concipiō." Cum ille auguriō rem expertus profectō futūram dīxisset, "Atquī hōc animō agitāvī," inquit, "tē novāculā cōtem dīscissūrum; cape haec et perage quod avēs tuae fierī posse portendunt." Tum 5 illum haud cunctanter dīscidisse cōtem ferunt. Statua Attī capite vēlātō, quō in locō rēs ācta est, in comitiō, in gradibus ipsīs ad laevam cūriae fuit; cōtem quoque eōdem locō sitam fuisse memorant, ut esset ad posterōs 6 mīrāculī ēius monumentum. Auguriīs certē sacerdōtiōque augurum tantus honōs accessit, ut nihil bellī domīque posteā nisi auspicātō gererētur, concilia populī, exercitūs vocātī, summa rērum, ubi avēs nōn admī-

36. Attus Navius and the enlargement of the centuries. 3. **inaugurātō**: impers. abl. abs. used adverbially.—**neque . . . neque**: the negative distribution of the negative.—**addīxissent**: like *admittere* (§ 6), a technical term for a favorable omen. 4. **dīvine**: ironical, *prophet you*.—**futūram**: sc. *esse rem*, used in the place of a partic. of *fīo*.—**haec**: the razor and the whetstone which he handed out to him. 5. **gradibus ip.**: close by the steps leading up from the comitium to the curia. 6. **certē**: whether the story has any truth or not, certainly augury gained a strong impulse.—**concilia p.**: later used of the *comitia tribūta*, here probably of the *c. curiāta*.—**exercitūs v.**: the assembling of the *com. centuriātā*.—**summa r.**: *matters of the highest*

sissent, dīrimerentur. Neque tum Tarquinius dē 7 equitum centuriis quicquam mūtāvit; numerō alterum tantum adiēcit, ut mīlle et octingentī equitēs in tribus centuriis essent. Posteriōrēs modo sub iīsdem nōminibus quī additī erant appellātī sunt, quās nunc, quia geminātae sunt, sex vocant centuriās.

37. Hāc parte cōpiārum auctā iterum cum Sabīnīs cōflīgitur. Sed praeterquam quod vīribus crēverat Rōmānus exercitus, ex occultō etiam additur dolus, missīs quī māgnam vim līgnōrum, in Aniēnis rīpā iacentem, ārdentem in flūmen conicerent; ventōque iuvante accēnsa līgna, et plēraque in ratibus impācta sublicīs cum haerērent, pontem incendunt. Ea quoque 2 rēs in pūgnā terrōrem attulit Sabīnīs, et fūsīs eadem fugam impediit, multīque mortālēs, cum hostem effūgissent, in flūmine ipsō periēre; quōrum fluitantia arma ad urbem cognita in Tiberī prius paene quam nūntiārī posset, īnsīgnem victōriam fēcēre. Eō proe- 3 liō praecipua equitum glōria fuit; utrinque ab corni- bus positōs, cum iam pellerētur media peditum suōrum aciēs, ita incurrisse ab lateribus ferunt, ut nōn siste- rent modo Sabīnās legiōnēs ferōciter īstantēs cēdenti- bus, sed subitō in fugam āverterent. Montēs effūsō 4 cursū Sabīnī petēbant, et paucī tenuēre; māxima pars, ut ante dictum est, ab equitibus in flūmen āctī sunt.

importance. 7. **mille e. o.:** Tullus's addition (c. 30. 3.) had raised the centuries to 600, with which L.'s number here does not agree. The whole subject is very obscure.

37. War with the Sabines. 1. **ārdentem:** *to set on fire and.* — **accēnsa:** sc. *sunt.* — **plēraque . . . incendunt:** the most of them striking in masses against the piles and lodging there set fire to the bridge. The bridge was over the Anio, by which the Sabines could retreat. 3. **cēdentiibus:** dat.; *the wavering Romans.* 4. **et . . . tenu-**

5 Tarquinius īstandum perterritīs ratus, praedā captī-
vīsque Rōmam missīs, spoliīs hostium — id vōtum
Vulcānō erat — ingentī cumulō accēnsīs, pergit porrō
in agrum Sabīnum exercitum indūcere; et quamquam
male gestae rēs erant, nec gestūrōs melius spērāre
poterant, tamen, quia cōsulendī rēs nōn dabat spa-
tium, iēre obviam Sabīnī tumultuāriō mīlite, ite-
rumque ibi fūsī, perditīs iam prope rēbus, pācem
petiēre.

38. Conlātīa et quidquid eitrā Conlātīam agrī erat
Sabīnīs adēmptum; Egerius — frātris hīc filius erat
2 rēgis — Conlātīae in praesidiō relīctus. Dēdītōsque
Conlātīnōs ita accipiō eamque dēdītiōnis fōrmulam
esse: rēx interrogāvit; “Estisne vōs lēgātī ūrātōrēsque
missī ā populō Conlātīnō, ut vōs populumque Conlātī-
num dēderētis?” “Sumus.” “Estne populus Conlātī-
nus in suā potestāte?” “Est.” “Dēdītisne vōs
populumque Conlātīnum, urbem, agrōs, aquam, termi-
nōs, dēlūbra, ūtēnsilia, dīvīna humānaque omnia in
meam populīque Rōmānī diciōnem?” “Dēdimus.”
3 “At ego recipiō.” Bellō Sabīnō perfectō Tarquinius
4 triumphāns Rōmam redit. Inde Prīscīs Latīnīs bellum
fēcit, ubi nūsquā ad ūniversae reī dīmīcātiōnem
ventum est; ad singula oppida circumferendō arma

ēre: but few reached them. 5. spoliīs: arms and the less valuable articles.—quamquam . . . erant: though they had been defeated.—gestūrōs: sc. sē.—tumultuāriō m.: soldiers hastily called together in the emergency. More time to consider would perhaps have led to an immediate surrender.

38. Form of surrender. War with Latins. Constructions in Rome.
1. **in praesidiō:** *in command*, either of a garrison or a colony. 2. **vōs populumque:** the two words form the comprehensive whole, hence *-que*, while the following words give the several particulars. 3. **triumphāns:** with the idea of a procession. 4. **ubi . . . est:** *i.e.* there was not with them, as with the Sabines, a single decisive engagement.

omne nōmen Latīnum domuit. Corniculum, Fīculea
vetus, Cameria, Crustumerium, Ameriola, Medullia,
Nōmentum, haec dē Prīscīs Latīnīs aut quī ad Latīnōs
dēfēcerant capta oppida. Pāx deinde est facta.

Māiore inde animō pācis opera incohāta quam quantā 5
mōle gesserat bella, ut nōn quiētior populus domī esset
quam mīlitiae fuisse; nam et mūrō lapideō, cūius 6
exōrdium operis Sabīnō bellō turbātum erat, urbem,
quā nōndum mūnierat, cingere parat; et īfima urbis
loca circā forum aliāsque interiectās collibus convallēs,
quia ex plānīs locīs haud facile ēvehēbant aquās, cloā- 7
cīs fastīgiō in Tiberim ductīs siccat, et āream ad
aedem in Capitōliō Iovis, quam vōverat bellō Sabīnō,
iam praesāgiente animō futūram oīlim amplitūdinem
locī, occupat fundāmentīs.

39. Eō tempore in rēgiā prōdigium vīsū ēventūque
mīrābile fuit: puerō dormientī, cuī Serviō Tulliō fuit
nōmen, caput ārsisse ferunt multōrum in cōspectū.
Plūrimō igitur clāmōre inde ad tantae reī mīrāculum 2
ortō excitōs rēgēs, et cum quīdam familiārium aquam
ad restinguendum ferret, ab rēgīnā retentum, sēdā-
tōque eam tumultū movērī vetuisse puerum, dōnec suā
sponte experrēctus esset. Mox cum somnō et flam-
mam abīsse. Tum abductō in sēcrētū virō Tanaquil 3

—nōmen: *league*. —quī: for dē iīs quī, e.g. *Medullia*; see c. 33. 4.
5. Māiore . . . bella: *then he began the works of peace with an earnestness greater than the energy with which he had conducted war*. —quiētior: *less freedom from service, forced labor*. 6. īfima . . . convallēs: *the low marshy ground between the hills and the Tiber, including the Forum and the Circus Maximus*. 7. fastīgiō: *on a grade, sloping*, distinguished from *plānīs, level*. —āream: *site, made by clearing the rocks and raising walls on the edge of the hill*.

39. Birth of Servius Tullius. 1. ēventū: *the outcome was as remarkable as the omen*. 2. rēgēs: *the royal pair*. 3. abductō . . .

“Viden tū puerum hunc,” inquit, “quem tam humili
cultū ēducāmus? Scīre licet hunc lūmen quondam
rēbus nostrīs dubiīs futūrum praesidiumque rēgiae
adflīctae; proinde māteriam ingentis pūblicē prīvā-
timque decoris omni indulgentiā nostrā nūtriāmus.”

4 Inde puerum līberum locō coeptum habērī ērudīrīque
artibus quibus ingenia ad māgnæ fortūnae cultum
excitantur. Ēvēnit facile quod diīs cordī esset: iu-
venis ēvāsit vērē indolis rēgiae, nec, cum quaererētur
gener Tarquiniō, quisquam Rōmānae iuventūtis ullā arte
5 cōferrī potuit, filiamque eī suam rēx dēspondit. Hīc
quācumque dē causā tantus illī honōs habitus crēdere
prohibet servā nātum eum parvumque ipsum servīsse.
Eōrum magis sententiae sum, quī Corniculō captō,
Servī Tullī, quī prīnceps in illā urbe fuerat, gravidam
virō occīsō uxōrem, cum inter reliquās captīvās cognita
esset, ob ūnicam nōbilitātem ab rēgīnā Rōmānā prohi-
bitam ferunt servitiō partum Rōmae ēdiddisse Prīscī
6 Tarquinī in domō. Inde tantō beneficiō et inter mu-
lierēs familiāritātem auctam, et puerum, ut in domō ā
parvō ēductum, in cāritāte atque honōre fuisse; fortū-
nam mātris, quod captā patriā in hostium manūs vēne-
rit, ut servā nātus crēderētur fēcisse.

40. Duodēquadrāgēsimō fermē annō, ex quō rēgnāre
cooperat Tarquinius, nōn apud rēgem modo sed apud
patrēs plēbemque longē māximō honōre Servius Tullius
2 erat. Tum Ancī filiī duo, etsī anteā semper prō indī-

virō: taking her husband aside.—**Viden:** for vidēsne.—**Scīre licet:**
it is evident.—**pūblicē p.:** adv. as adj. 4. **līberum l.:** as a son.—
artibus: i.e. an education that leads to culture.—**ēvāsit:** turned out.
—**-que:** and so. 5. **Hīc:** the honor of becoming the king's son-in-
law.—**cognita:** recognized as of high station.—**domō:** for domī.

40. Death of Tarquin. 1. **honōre:** abl. qual. 2. **filiī:** has no predi-

gnissimō habuerant sē patriō rēgnō tūtōris fraude pul-
sōs, rēgnāre Rōmae advenam nōn modo vīcīnae, sed
nē Ītalicae quidem stirpis, tum impēnsius iīs indīgnitās
crēscere, sī nē ab Tarquiniō quidem ad sē redīret
rēgnum, sed praeceps inde porrō ad servitia 3
caderet, ut in eādem cīvitāte post centēsimum ferē
annum quod Rōmulus, deō prōgnātus, deus ipse, tenu-
erit rēgnum dōnec in terrīs fuerit, id servus, servā
nātus, possideat. Cum commūne Rōmānī nōminis,
tum praecipuē id domūs suaē dēdecus fore, sī Ancī
rēgis virilī stirpe salvā nōn modo advenīs sed servīs
etiam rēgnum Rōmae patēret. Ferrō igitur eam arcēre 4
contumēliam statuunt. Sed et iniūriiae dolor in Tar-
quinium ipsum magis quam in Servium eōs stimulā-
bat, et cum gravior ultiō caedis, sī superesset, rēx
futūrus erat quam prīvātus; tum Serviō occīsō quem- 5
cumque alium generum dēlēgisset, eundem rēgnī hērē-
dem factūrus vidēbātur; ob haec ipsī rēgī īnsidiae
parantur. Ex pāstōribus duo ferōciissimī dēlēctī ad
facinus, quibus cōsuētī erant uterque agrestibus fer-
rāmentīs, in vestibulō rēgliae quam potuēre tumultu-
ōsissimē speciē rīxae in sē omnēs appāritōrēs rēgiōs
convertunt. Inde, cum ambō rēgem appellārent clā-
morque eōrum penitus in rēgiam pervēnisset, vocātī

cate, but is taken up by anacoluthon in *iīs*. — **nōn modo**: sc. *nōn* on account of the following *nē . . . quidem*. — **indignitās** = *indignatiō*, *bitterness*. 3. **servitia**: for *servōs*, abstract for concrete. — **ferē**: of general statements; the time was 138 years. — **quod**: agrees with *rēgnum*. 4. **et . . . et . . . tum**: three reasons led them against Tarquin, (*a*) their personal feeling against him, (*b*) his ability, greater than would be that of Servius, to punish a murder, and (*c*) the fact that if Servius were killed Tarquin would find another son-in-law. — **factūrus erat**: note the indic.; cf. c. 7. 5. 5. **quibus**, etc. = *iīs ferrā-
mentīs q.*: dat.; the rustic implements which they commonly used, *e.g.* axe and mattock. — **uterque**: appos. to the subject *duo*, perhaps with

6 ad rēgem pergunt. Prīmō uterque vōciferārī et certā-
tim alter alterī obstrepere. Coercitī ab līctōre et iussī
in vicem dīcere tandem obloquī dēsistunt; ūnus rem
7 ex compositō ōrdītur. Dum intentus in eum sē rēx
tōtus āverteret, alter ēlātam secūrim in caput dēiēcit,
relīctōque in vulnere tēlō ambō sē forās ēiciunt.

41. Tarquinium moribundum cum quī circā erant
excēpissent, illōs fugientēs līctōrēs comprehendunt.
Clāmor inde concursusque populī mīrantium quid reī
esset. Tanaquil inter tumultum claudī rēgiam iubet,
arbitrōs ēicit; simul quae cūrandō vulnerī opus sunt,
tamquam spēs subesset, sēdulō comparat, simul, sī
2 dēstituat spēs, alia praesidia mōlītur. Serviō properē
accītō cum paene exsanguem virum ostendisset, dex-
trā tenēns ūrat nē inultam mortem sōcerī, nē sōcrum
3 inimīcīs lūdibriō esse sinat. “Tuum est,” inquit,
“Servī, sī vir es, rēgnum, nōn eōrum, quī alienīs
manibus pessimum facinus fēcēre. Ērige tē deōsque
ducēs sequere, quī clārum hōc fore caput dīvīnō quon-
dam circumfūsō ignī portendērunt. Nunc tē illa cae-
lestis excitet flamma, nunc expērgīscere vērē. Et nōs
4 peregrīnī rēgnāvimus. Quī sīs, nōn unde nātus sīs,
reputā. Sī tua rē subitā cōnsilia torpent, at tū mea
cōnsilia sequere.” Cum clāmor impetusque multitū-
dinis vix sustinērī posset, ex superiōre parte aedium

the thought of different implements. 6. **vōciferārī**: hist. inf.—**ex compositō**: agreed upon beforehand. 7. **Dum**: like *cum*, with imp. subj.

41. Rise of Servius Tullius. 1. **qui . . . erant**: the bystanders.—**Clāmor**: the omission of the verb, as throughout the chapter the short, terse sentences, give force and intensity to the scene.—**mīrantium**: asking with amazement, agrees with *populī*.—**arbitrōs**: witnesses, *qui circā erant*.—**subesset . . . dēstituat**: impf. of doubtful, pres. of probable, result; the conclusion of *sī dēstituat* is *praesidia*. 3. **hōc = tuum**.—**Qui sīs**: what (manner of) man.—**rē subitā**: surprise.—**at**:

per fenestrās in Novam Viam versās — habitābat enim rēx ad Iovis Statōris — populum Tanaquil adloquitur. Iubet bonō animō esse: sōpītum fuisse rēgem subitō 5 ictū, ferrum haud altē in corpus dēscendisse, iam ad sē redīsse; īspectum vulnus abstersō crūore; omnia salūbria esse. Cōfidere prope diem ipsum eōs vīsūrōs; interim Serviō Tulliō iubēre populum dictō audiētēm esse; eum iūra redditūrum obitūrumque alia rēgis mūnia esse. Servius cum trabeā et līctōribus 6 prōdit, ac sēde rēgiā sedēns alia dēcernit, dē aliīs cōsultūrum sē rēgem esse simulat. Itaque per aliquot diēs, cum iam exspīrāset Tarquinius, cēlātā morte, per speciem aliēnae fungendae vīcis suās opēs fīrmāvit. Tum dēnum palam factum est complōrātiōne in rēgiā ortā. Servius, praesidiō fīrmō mūnītus, pīmus iniussū populī voluntāte patrum rēgnāvit. Ancī lī- 7 berī iam tum, cum, comprēnsīs sceleris ministrīs, vīvere rēgem et tantās esse opēs Servī nūntiātum est, Sues-sam Pōmētiam exsulātum ierant.

42. Nec iam pūblicīs magis cōnsiliīs Servius quam pīvātīs mūnīre opēs, et nē, quālis Ancī līberum animus adversus Tarquinium fuerat, tālis adversus sē Tarquinī līberum esset, duās filiās iuvenibus rēgiīs Lūciō atque Arruntī Tarquiniīs iungit. Nec rūpit 2

at least. 4. **Novam Viam:** the street started at the *Porta Mūgiōnis*, on the eastern side of the Palatine, near which was the temple of Juppiter Stator, and passed round the northern end of the hill to the Velabrum.—**Iovis:** sc. *templum*. 5. **sōpītum:** stunned.—**Cōfidere . . . iubēre:** sc. sē and rēgem as subjects.—**dictō a. e.:** obey, with the dat. 6. **trabeā:** the purple-striped official robe of the king.—**sēde rēgiā:** the curule chair.—**fungendae:** gerundive as of a regular transitive verb.—**factum:** sc. *exspīrāsse Tarquinium*.—**voluntāte:** personal favor, not *auctōritās*, official sanction.

42, 43. Wars and constitution of Servius.

42. 1. **pūblicīs . . . pīvātīs:** for the public advantage . . . for

tamen fātī necessitātem hūmānīs cōnsiliīs, quīn invidia rēgnī etiam inter domesticōs īfīda omnia atque īfēsta faceret. Peropportūnē ad praesentis quiētem statūs bellum cum Vēientibus — iam enim indūtiae 3 exierant — aliīsque Etrūscīs sūmptum. In eō bellō et virtūs et fortūna ēnituit Tullī; fūsōque ingentī hostium exercitū haud dubius rēx, seu patrum seu 4 plēbis animōs perīclitārētur, Rōmam rediit. Adgrediturque inde ad pācis longē māximum opus, ut, quem ad modum Numa dīvīnī auctor iūris fuisse, ita Servium conditōrem omnīs in cīvitāte discrīminis ōrdinumque, quibus inter gradūs dīgnitātis fortūnaeque 5 aliquid interlūcet, posterī fāmā ferrent. Cēsum enim īstituit, rem salūberrimam tantō futūrō imperiō, ex quō bellī pācisque mūnia nōn virītim ut ante, sed prō habitū pecūniārum fierent. Tum classēs centuriāsque et hunc ōrdinem ex cēnsū dīscrīpsit vel pācī decōrum vel bellō.

43. Ex iīs quī centum mīlium aeris aut māiōrem cēnsum habērent, octōgintā cōnfēcit centuriās, quad 2 rāgēnās seniōrum ac iūniōrum — prīma classis omnēs

personal gain. 2. *quīn*: translate by independent sentence, *but*. — *invidia r.*: envy of his royal power. — *domesticōs*: his own family. — *ad . . . statūs*: for keeping the existing quiet among the people. 3. *haud dubius*: unquestionably king, by the wish of plebeians as well as of the aristocracy. 4. *-que*: and therefore. — *ut*: join with *ferrent*, final clause. — *omnis . . . discrīminis*: every civil distinction, further explained by *ōrdinum*. — *quibus . . . interlūcet*: by which a clear division might appear between the grades of rank and fortune. 5. *bellī . . . mūnia*: military service and taxes. — *habitū*: scale or holding. — *hunc*: the following. — *decōrum*: suited.

43. 1. *mīlium*: sc. assium. The original rating, *cēnsus*, was doubtless in land, to which a money value is here given according to the later coinage. The rating of the first class was perhaps \$1600 of our money. 2. *prīma classis*: i.e. *the first call*, often called simply *classis*,

appellātī — seniōrēs ad urbis custōdiam ut praestō essent, iuvenēs ut forīs bella gererent. Arma hīs imperāta galea, clipeum, ocreae, lōrīca, omnia ex aere; haec ut tegumenta corporis essent; tēla in hostem hastaque et gladius. Additae huīc classī duae fabrum 3 centuriae, quae sine armīs stīpendia facerent; datum mūnus ut māchinās in bellō ferrent. Secunda classis 4 intrā centum usque ad quīnque et septuāgintā mīlium cēnsum īstitūta, et ex iīs, seniōribus iūniōribusque, vīgintī cōscrīptae centuriae. Arma imperāta scūtum prō clipeō, et praeter lōrīcam omnia eadem. Tertiae classis quīnquāgintā mīlium cēnsum esse voluit. Totidem centuriae et hae, eōdemque discrīmine aetā- 5 tium factae; nec dē armīs quicquam mūtātum, ocreae tantum adēmpta. In quārtā classe cēnsus quīn- 6 que et vīgintī mīlium; totidem centuriae factae; arma mūtāta, nihil praeter hastam et verūtum datum. Quīnta classis aucta, centuriae trīgintā factae; fundās 7 lapidēsque missilēs hī sēcum gerēbant. Hīs accēnsī cornicinēs tubicinēsque, in duās centuriās distribūti. Undecim mīlibus haec classis cēnsēbātur. Hōc minor 8 cēnsus reliquā multitūdinem habuit; inde ūna centuria facta est immūnis mīliiā. Ita pedestri exercitū ūrnātō distribūtōque, equitum ex pīmōribus cīvitātis duodecim serīpsit centuriās. Sex item aliās centuriās, 9

and its members *classici*, hence our word *classical*. — **ocreae**: metal leggins. 3. **fabrum**: gen. pl., *engineers*, workers in wood and iron, having charge of the artillery, *māchinās*. These had not the rating of the first class, but simply voted with it. 4. **scūtum**: a long rectangular shield protecting the body more fully than the round *clipeus*. 6. **verūtum**: a *javelin*. 7. **fundās**: *slings*. — **accēnsī**: sc. *sunt* from *accēnsēre*. Horn blowers and trumpeters arranged in two centuries were joined to the 30 centuries. 8. **immūnis m.**: *without military duties*. — **ex pīmōribus**: of the leading men. 9. **aliās**: i.e. other

tribus ab Rōmulō īstitūtīs, sub īsdem quibus inaugurātae erant nōminibus fēcit. Ad equōs emendōs dēna mīlia aeris ex pūblicō data, et, quibus equōs alerent, viduae adtribūtae, quae bīna mīlia aeris in annōs singulōs penderent. Haec omnia in dītēs ā 10 pauperibus inclīnāta onera. Deinde est honōs additus: nōn enim, ut ab Rōmulō trāditum cēterī servāverant rēgēs, virītim suffrāgium eādem vī eōdemque iūre prōmiscē omnibus datum est, sed gradūs factī, ut neque exclūsus quisquam suffrāgiō vidērētur, et vīs 11 omnis penes prīmōrēs cīvitātis esset. Equitēs enim vocābantur prīmī, octōgintā inde prīmae classis centuriāe; ibi sī variāret, quod rārō incidēbat, ut secundae classis vocārentur, nec ferē umquam īfrā ita dēscen- 12 derent, ut ad īfimōs pervenīrent. Nec mīrārī oportet hunc ōrdinem, quī nunc est post explētās quīnque et trīgintā tribūs, duplīcātō eārum numerō centuriīs iūniōrum seniōrumque, ad īstitūtam ab Serviō Tulliō 13 summam nōn convenīre. Quadrifāriam enim urbe dīvīsā regiōnibus collibusque quī habitābantur, partēs eās tribūs appellāvit, ut ego arbitror ab tribūtō —

than the twelve just mentioned.—**fēcit**: retained. The number of centuries was thus 193.—**quibus**: the antecedent is *bīna mīlia*. The widows and unmarried women of property (*viduae* applies to both) thus furnished provision money, *aes hordeārium*. 10. **honōs**: political power.—**ab R. trāditum**: the method of *R.* which *L.* takes as without distinction of patrician and plebeian, *prōmisci*, in the curiae.—**grādus**: gradations.—**et**: and yet. 11. **vocābantur**: those first called to vote were *praerogātīvae*.—**variāret**: impers., i.e. if these centuries, *ibi*, did not agree.—**ut . . . vocārentur**: depends on a verb like *accidit* to be supplied.—**dēscenderent**: the people in voting. 12. **centuriīs**: inst. abl. with *duplicātō*. In 241 b.c. the centuries in the tribes, *eārum*, were doubled by counting the *seniōrēs* and *jūniōrēs* separately, making 350 besides the 18 centuries of knights. 13. **Quadrifāriam**: *Subūrāna*, *Palatīna*, *Ēsquīlīna*, and *Collīna*.—**regiōnibus . . . habi-**
tabantur: according to districts and inhabited hills.—**tribūtō**: the

nam ēius quoque aequāliter ex cēnsū cōferendī ab eōdem inita ratiō est; neque eae tribūs ad centuriārum distributiōnem numerumque quicquam pertinuēre.

44. Cēnsū perfectō, quem mātūrāverat metū lēgis dē incēnsīs lātae cum vineulōrum minīs mortisque, ēdīxit ut omnēs cīvēs Rōmānī, equitēs peditēsque, in suīs quisque centuriīs in Campō Mārtiō prīmā lūce adessent. Ibi īstrūctum exercitum omnem suovetau- 2 rīlibus lūstrāvit, idque conditum lūstrum appellātum, quia is cēnsendō fīnis factus est. Mīlia octōgintā eō lūstrō cīvium cēnsa dīcuntur. Adicit serīptōrum antīquissimus Fabius Pīctor, eōrum quī arma ferre possent eum numerum fuisse. Ad eam multitudinem urbs 3 quoque amplificanda vīsa est. Addit duōs collēs, Quirīnālem Vīminālemque; inde deinceps auget Esquiliās, ibique ipse, ut locō dīgnitās fieret, habitat. Aggere et fossīs et mūrō circumdat urbem: ita pōmērium prōfert. Pōmērium verbī vim sōlam intuentēs 4 postmoerium interpretantur esse: est autem magis circāmoerium, locus quem in condendīs urbibus quondam Etrūscī, quā mūrum ductūrī erant, certīs circā terminīs inaugurātō cōnsecrābant, ut neque interiōre parte aedificia moenibus continuārentur, quae nunc vulgō etiam coniungunt, et extrīnsecus pūrī aliqūd ab

derivation is incorrect; each word has the stem *tri*, three; *tribūtum* was not a regular tax, but a levy made for an emergency.

44. Enlargement of the city. 1. **incēnsīs**: those who did not register.—**vinculōrum**: imprisonment. 2. **suovetaurīlibus**: a boar, a ram, and a bull, first led around the army and then sacrificed as a sin-offering; *lūstrum*. 3. **Ad**: in accordance with. The enlargement was on the eastern side. 4. **vim**: etymology?—**certīs c. terminīs**: with definite bounds (stones, called *cippi*) on each side, i.e. without and within.—**continuārentur**: built up to.—**pūrī . . . ab**:

5 hūmānō cultū patēret solī. Hōc spatium, quod neque habitārī neque arārī fās erat, nōn magis quod post mūrum esset quam quod mūrus post id, pōmērium Rōmānī appellārunt; et in urbī incrēmentō semper, quantum moenia prōcessūra erant, tantum terminī hī cōnsecrātī prōferēbantur.

45. Auctā cīvitātē māgnitūdine urbī, fōrmātīs omnibus domī et ad bellī et ad pācis ūsūs, nē semper armīs opēs adquīrerentur, cōnsiliō augēre imperium 2 cōnātus est, simul et aliquod addere urbī decus. Iam tum erat inclitum Diānae Ephesiae fānum. Id com mūniter ā cīvitātibus Asiae factum fāma ferēbat. Eum cōnsēnsum deōsque cōnsociātōs laudāre mīrē Servius inter procerēs Latīnōrum, cum quibus pūblicē prīvātimque hospitia amīcitiāsque dē industriā iūnixerat. Saepe iterandō eadem perpulit tandem ut Rōmae fānum Diānae populī Latīnī cum populō 3 Rōmānō facerent. Ea erat cōfessiō caput rērum Rōmam esse, dē quō totiēns armīs certātum fuerat. Id quamquam omissum iam ex omnium cūrā Latīnōrum ob rem totiēns īnfēlīciter temptātam armīs vidēbātur, ūnī sē ex Sabīnīs fors dare vīsa est prīvātō cōnsi 4 liō imperiī recuperandī. Bōs in Sabīnīs nāta cuīdam patrī familiae dīcitur mīrandā māgnitūdine ac speciē. Fīxa per multās aetātēs cornua in vestibulō templī 5 Diānae monumentum eī fuēre mīrāculō. Habita, ut

free from. 5. **spatiū, quod:** *quod* is relative.—**nōn m. quod:** *as much because.*

45. Union of Rome and Latium. 1. **omnibus:** neuter. 2. **deōsque cōnsociātōs:** *religious union.*—**pūblicē . . . iūnixerat:** *political and personal guest friendships.* 3. **Ea:** *this action.*—**omissum . . . vidēbātur:** *seemed to have passed from the thought.*—**omnium:** antithetic to *ūni*, hence its position. 4. **patrī familiae:** *property owner.*—**mīrāculō:** dat. (as if one of two datives) instead of gen.

erat, rēs prōdigī locō est; et cecinēre vātēs, cūius cīvitātis eam cīvis Diānae immolāset, ibi fore imperium, idque carmen pervēnerat ad antistitem fānī Diānae. Sabīnusque, ut prīma apta diēs sacrificiō vīsa est, bovem 6 Rōmam āctam dēdūcit ad fānum Diānae et ante āram statuit. Ibi antistes Rōmānus, cum eum māgnitūdō victimae celebrāta fāmā mōvisset, memor respōnsī Sabīnum ita adloquitur: “Quidnam tū, hospes, parās,” inquit, “incestē sacrificium Diānae facere? Quīn tū ante vīvō perfunderis flūmine? Īnfīmā valle praefluit Tiberis.” Religiōne tāctus hospes, quī omnia, ut prō- 7 digiō respondēret ēventus, cuperet rīte facta, extemplō dēscendit ad Tiberim. Intereā Rōmānus immolat Diānae bovem. Id mīrē grātum rēgī atque cīvitātī fuit.

46. Servius quamquam iam ūsū haud dubiē rēgnū possēderat, tamen, quia interdum iactārī vōcēs ā iuvene Tarquiniō audiēbat, sē iniussū populī rēgnāre, conciliātā prius voluntātē plēbis agrō captō ex hostibus virītim dīvīsō, ausus est ferre ad populum, vellent iubērentne sē rēgnāre; tantōque cōnsēnsū quantō haud quisquam aliis ante, rēx est dēclārātus. Neque ea 2 rēs Tarquiniō spēm adfectandī rēgnī minuit; immō eō impēnsius, quia dē agrō plēbis adversā patrum voluntātē sēnsērat agī, crīminandī Servī apud patrēs crēscendīque in cūriā sibi occāsiōnē datam ratus est, et

5. **cecinēre**: predicted, as *carmen* is prediction.—**cūius**: its antecedent is in *ibi*. 6. **Sabinusque**: the *que* connects with § 4.—**incestē**: without washing, hence defiled.—**Quīn**: emphatic, why not (go).
7. **facta**: sc. *esse*.

46-48. Overthrow of Servius.

46. 1. **ūsū**: prescription, as in 22. 44. 6.—**conciliātā . . . dīvīsō**: gaining the favor . . . by dividing; two abl. abs., one modifying the other. 2. **adfectandī**: seizing.—**impēnsius**: modifies *criminandī*, a rather loose sentence.—**crēscendī**: i.e. in influence.—**et . . . et**: two

ipse iuvenis ardoris animi et domi uxore Tullia in-
 3 quiētum animum stimulante. Tulit enim et Rōmāna
 rēgia sceleris tragicī exemplum, ut taediō rēgum mā-
 tūrior veniret libertās, ultimumque rēgnū esset, quod
 4 scelere partum foret. Hic L. Tarquinius — Prīscī
 Tarquinī rēgis fīlius nepōsne fuerit, parum liquet;
 plūribus tamen auctōribus fīlium ēdiderim — frātrem
 habuerat Arruntem Tarquinium, mītis ingeniī iuvenem.
 5 Hīs duōbus, ut ante dictum est, dueae Tulliae, rēgis
 fīliae, nūpserant, et ipsae longē disparēs mōribus.
 Forte ita inciderat, nē duo violenta ingenia mātrimō-
 niō iungerentur, fortūnā, crēdō, populī Rōmānī, quō
 diūturnius Servī rēgnū esset, cōnstituīque cīvitatis
 6 mōrēs possent. Angēbātur ferōx Tullia nihil māteriae
 in virō neque ad cupiditātem neque ad audāciām esse;
 tōta in alterum āversa Tarquinium eum mīrārī, eum
 virum dīcere ac rēgiō sanguine ortum; spernere sorō-
 rem, quod virum nacta muliebri cessāret audāciā.
 7 Contrahit celeriter similitūdō eōs, ut ferē fit — malum
 malō aptissimum — sed initium turbandī omnia ā
 fēminā ortum est. Ea sēcrētīs virī aliēnī adsuēfacta
 sermōnibus, nūllīs verbōrum contumēliīs parcere dē
 virō ad frātrem, dē sorōre ad virum; et sē rēctius
 viduam et illum caelibem futūrum fuisse contendere

causal ideas of different constructions. 3. **Tulit:** produced. — **et:** in Rome as well as in Thebes and Mycenae. — **tragicī:** fit for tragedy. 4. **auctōribus:** abl. abs. 5. **nūpserant:** had married (veiled themselves for). — **nē:** instead of *ut non*, as if the fortune of Rome, here personified, had happened with the purpose of preventing such unions. — **cīvitatis mōrēs:** the new constitution. 6. **ferōx:** the violent one, in distinction from the mild one; do not translate ‘the violent Tullia,’ for which the Latin would be *Tullia, mulier ferōx.* — **cupiditātem:** ambitious plans. — **mīrārī:** i.e. expressed her admiration. — **cessāret:** failed in. 7. **virī:** limits sermonibus. — **dē...virum:** of her husband to his brother, and of her sister to her (sister's) husband. — **viduam:** un-

quam cum imparī iungī, ut ēlanguēscendum alienā ignāviā esset. Sī sibi eum quō dīgna esset diī dedisent virum, domī sē prope diem vīsūram rēgnū fuisse, quod apud patrem videat. Celeriter adulēscētē suae temeritātis implet. Ita Lūcius Tarquinius et Tullia minor prope continuātīs fūneribus cum domōs vacuās novō mātrīmōniō fēcissent, iunguntur nūptiīs, magis nōn prohibente Serviō quam adprobante.

47. Tum vērō in diēs īfēstior Tullī senectūs, īfēstius coepit rēgnū esse. Iam enim ab scelere ad aliud spectāre mulier scelus, nec nocte nec interdiū virum conquiēscere patī, nē grātuīta praeterita parricīdia essent: nōn sibi dēfuisse, cuī nūpta dīcerētur, nec cum 2 quō tacita servīret; dēfuisse, quī sē rēgnō dīgnū putāret, quī meminisset sē esse Prīscī Tarquinī filium, quī habēre quam spērāre rēgnū māllēt. “Sī tū is es 3 cuī nūptam esse mē arbitror, et virum et rēgem appellō; sīn minus, eō nunc pēius mūtāta rēs est, quod istīc cum ignāviā est scelus. Quīn accingeris? Nōn tibi 4 ab Corinthō nec ab Tarquinīs, ut patrī tuō, peregrīna rēgna mōlīrī necesse est; dī tē penātēs patriīque et patris imāgō et domus rēgia et in domō rēgāle solium et nōmen Tarquinīum creat vocatque rēgem. Aut sī 5 ad haec parum est animī, quid frūstrāris cīvitātem?

married. 8. **temeritātis:** gen. with *implet.* 9. **continuātīs:** *simultaneous.* — **mātrīmōniō:** dat. with *vacuās.*

47. 1. **infēstior:** *endangered.* — **grātuīta:** *without result.* 2. **nōn sibi d.:** *had not been wanting to himself, i.e. his acts had not fallen below his ambition.* — **cuī . . . dīcerētur:** *dissimilarity of natures preventing a real marriage.* 3. **Sī . . . arbitror:** *if you are the man whom I think I married.* — **pēius . . . est:** *the change is for the worse.* — **istīc = in te.** — **Nōn . . . est:** *i.e. as you do not come from Corinth or Tarquinii, this is not a foreign land in which it is necessary for you to build up a kingdom for yourself.* 5. **frūstrāris:** *since the citizens*

Quid tē ut rēgium iuvenem cōnspicī sinis? Facēsse hinc Tarquiniōs aut Corinthum, dēvolvere retrō ad 6 stirpem, frātris similior quam patris." Hīs aliīsque increpandō iuvenem īstīgat, nec conquiēscere ipsa potest, sī, cum Tanaquil, peregrīna mulier, tantum mōlīrī potuisset animō ut duo continua rēgna virō ac deinceps generō dedisset, ipsa, rēgiō sēmine orta, nūllum mōmentum in dandō adimendōque rēgnō 7 faceret. Hīs muliebribus īstīnctus furiīs Tarquinius circumīre et prēnsāre minōrum māximē gentium patrēs; admonēre paternī beneficiī, ac prō eō grātiam repete re; adlicere dōnīs iuvenēs; cum dē sē ingentia pollicendō 8 tum rēgis crīminibus omnibus locīs crēscere. Postrēmō, ut iam agendae reī tempus vīsum est, stīpātus āgmine armātōrum in forum inrūpit. Inde omnibus perculsīs pavōre, in rēgiā sēde prō cūriā sedēns, patrēs in cūriam per praecōnem ad rēgem Tarquinium citārī iussit. 9 Convēnēre extemplō, aliī iam ante ad hōc praeparātī, aliī metū, nē nōn vēnisse fraudī esset, novitātē ac 10 mīrāculō attonitī et iam dē Serviō āctum ratī. Ibi Tarquinius maledicta ab stirpe ultimā ūrsus: servum servāque nātum post mortem indīgnam parentis suī, nōn interrēgnō, ut anteā, initō, nōn comitiīs habitīs, nōn per suffrāgium populī, nōn auctōribus patribus, 11 muliebrī dōnō rēgnum occupāsse. Ita nātum, ita crēatum rēgem, fautōrem īfīmī generis hominum, ex

expect much from you. — **rēgium** i.: *prince.* — **Facēsse** h.: *make off.*
 — **dēvolvere** . . . **stirpem**: *sink to the level of your family.* 6. **sēmine**:
stock. 7. **circumīre** et p.: *began a general hand-shaking*, a later
electioneering practice. — **beneficiī**: gen. with verb of reminding.
 8. **prō**: *in the front (part) of.* 9. **nōn vēnisse**: *the not coming, fail-*
ure to come. — **iam** . . . **āctum**: *it was all over with S.* 10. **stirpe** u.:
birth. — **nōn**: the four expressions introduced by *nōn* form two pairs

quō ipse sit, odiō alienae honestatis ēreptum prīmōribus agrum sordidissimō cuīque dīvīsisse; omnia onera,¹² quae commūnia quondam fuerint, inclīnāsse in prīmōrēs cīvitātis; instituisse cēnsum, ut īnsīgnis ad invidiā locuplētiōrum fortūna esset, et parāta unde, ubi vellet, egentissimīs largīrētur.

48. Huic ūrātiōnī Servius cum intervēnisset trepidō nūntiō excitātus, extemplō ā vēstibulō cūriae māgnā vōce “Quid hōc,” inquit, “Tarquinī, reī est? Quā tū audāciā mē vīvō vocāre ausus es patrēs aut in sēde cōsīdere meā?” Cum ille ferōciter ad haec: sē patris suī tenēre sēdem, multō quam servum potiōrem, filium rēgis, rēgnī hērēdem; satis illum diū per licentiam ēlūdentem īnsultāsse dominīs, clāmor ab utrīusque fautōribus oritur, et concursus populī fīebat in cūriam, appārēbatque rēgnātūrum quī vīcisset. Tum 3 Tarquinius, necessitāte iam etiam ipsā cōgente ultima audēre, multō et aetāte et vīribus validior, medium adripit Servium, ēlātumque ē cūriā in īferiōrem partem per gradūs dēicit; inde ad cōgendū senātūm in cūriam redit. Fit fuga rēgis appāritōrum atque comitū. Ipse prope exsanguis, ab iīs quī missī ab Tarquinīō fugientem cōsecūtī erant, interficitur. Crēditur, quia nōn abhorret ā cēterō scelere, admonitū Tulliae id factum. Carpentō certē, id quod satis cōnstat, in forum invecta nec reverita coetum virōrum ēvocāvit virum

arranged in chiastic order. 11. **honestatis**: nobility. 12. **insignis**: a mark.

48. 2. **Cum**: sc. diceret, dependent on *oritur*. — **potiōrem**: more lawful; join with *hērēdem*. — **filium**: appositive to *sē*. — **per . . . ēlūdentem**: in wanton mockery. 3. **medium**: by the body. — **cōgendū**: restoring order. 4. **exsanguis**: though almost killed by his fall, he made his way to the Cyprius vicus (see maps) before he was overtaken. 5. **abhorret**: inconsistent. — **invecta**: riding. — **reverita**: it

6 ē cūriā, rēgemque pīma appellāvit. Ā quō facēssere iussa ex tantō tumultū cum sē domum reciparet, per vēnissetque ad summum Cyprium vīcum, ubi Diānum nūper fuit, flectentī carpentum dextrā in Urbium clīvum, ut in collem Esquiliārum ēveherētur, restitit pavidus atque inhibuit frēnōs is quī iūmenta agēbat, iacentemque dominae Servium trucīdātum ostendit.

7 Foedum inhūmānumque inde trāditur scelus monūmentōque locus est; scelerātum vīcum vocant, quō amēns agitantibus furiīs sorōris ac virī Tullia per patris corpus carpentum ēgisse fertur, partemque sanguinis ac caedis paternae cruentō vehiculō contāmināta ipsa respersaque tulisse ad penātēs suōs virīque suī, quibus īrātīs malō rēgnī prīncipiō similēs prope diem exitūs sequerentur.

8 Servius Tullius rēgnāvit annōs quattuor et quadragintā ita ut bonō etiam moderatōque succēdentī rēgī difficilis aemulātiō esset. Cēterum id quoque ad glōriam accessit, quod cum illō simul iūsta ac lēgitima 9 rēgna occidērunt. Id ipsum tam mīte ac tam moderātum imperium tamen, quia ūniūs esset, dēpōnere eum in animō habuisse quīdam auctōrēs sunt, nī scelus intestīnum līberandae patriae cōsilia agitantī intervēnisset.

49. Inde L. Tarquinius rēgnāre occēpit, cuī Superbō

was not considered decorous for women to appear in public assemblies.

6. **Diānum**: *a shrine of Diana.*—**flectentī**: sc. *Tulliae*, depending on *restitit*. The passenger turns the carriage by giving orders; cf. *egisse* below. 7. **inde**: *thereupon.*—**amēns**: *frenzied.*—**sanguinis . . . paternae**: *the blood of her murdered father;* hendiadys.—**prīncipiō**: dat. with *similēs*. 9. **ūniūs**: pred. poss. gen.; his personally, not that of a commonwealth.—**habuisse**: depends on *auctōrēs sunt* as a verb of saying.—**intestīnum**: *family.*

49–52. Tarquin's reign. The Latin League.

49. 1. **Superbō**: *Tyrant*; his acts of tyranny are given in the *quia*

cognōmen facta indidērunt, quia socerum gener sepul-
 tūrā prohibuit, Rōmulum quoque īnsepultum perīsse
 dictitāns; prīmōrēsque patrum, quōs Servī rēbus 2
 fāvisse crēdēbat, interfēcit; cōncius deinde male
 quaerendī rēgnī ab sē ipsō adversus sē exemplum capī
 posse, armātīs corpus circumsaepsit; neque enim ad 3
 iūs rēgnī quicquam praeter vim habēbat, ut quī neque
 populī iussū neque auctōribus patribus rēgnāret. Eō 4
 accēdēbat, ut in cāritāte cīvium nihil speī repōnentī
 metū rēgnum tūtandum esset. Quem ut plūribus in-
 cuteret, cognitiōnēs capitālum rērum sine cōnsiliīs
 per sē sōlus exercēbat, perque eam causam occidere, in 5
 exsilium agere, bonīs multāre poterat nōn suspectōs
 modo aut invīsōs, sed unde nihil aliud quam praedam
 spērāre posset. Praecipuē ita patrum nuinerō immi-
 nūtō statuit nūllōs in patrēs legere, quō contemptior
 paucitāte ipsā ūrdō esset, minusque per sē nihil agī
 indīgnārentur. Hīc enim rēgum prīmus trāditum ā 7
 priōribus mōrem dē omnibus senātūm cōsulendī
 solvit, domesticīs cōnsiliīs rem pūblicam admini-
 strāvit; bellum, pācem, foedera, societātēs per sē ipse,
 cum quibus voluit, iniussū populī ac senātūs fēcit
 dirēmitque. Latīnōrum sibi māximē gentem conciliā- 8
 bat, ut peregrīnīs quoque opibus tūtior inter cīvēs
 esset, neque hospitia modo cum prīmōribus eōrum sed
 adfīnitātēs quoque iungēbat. Octāviō Mamiliō Tus- 9

clause. 2. **rēbus**: *cause.* — **capī**: a kind of zeugma; the precedent, *exemplum*, was given by him and could be used against him. 3. **ad**: *as to*; *lit. toward.* — **ut quī**: *since.* 4. **repōnentī**: dat. agt.; sc. *ei.* — **cognitiōnēs**: *trials of cases affecting the life or civil status, caput, of a citizen.* 5. **causam**: *i.e. the trials.* — **bonīs m.**: *confiscate the property of.* — **unde = a quibus.** 6. **minus . . . indīgnārentur**: *their small number would prevent their being ashamed of doing nothing.* 7. **domesticīs**:

culānō — is longē prīnceps Latīnī nōminis erat, sī fāmae crēdimus, ab Īlide deāque Circā oriundus — eī Mamiliō filiam nūptum dat, perque eās nūptiās multōs sibi cognātōs amīcōsque ēius conciliat.

50. Iam māgna Tarquinī auctōritās inter Latīnōrum procerēs erat, cum in diem certam ut ad lūcum Ferentīnae conveniant indīcit: esse quae agere dē rēbus 2 commūnibus velit. Conveniunt frequentēs prīmā lūce. Ipse Tarquinius diem quidem servāvit, sed paulō ante quam sōl occideret, vēnit. Multa ibi tōtā diē in con- 3 ciliō variīs iactāta sermōnibus erant. Turnus Herdonius ab Arīciā ferōciter in absentem Tarquinium erat invectus: haud mīrum esse Superbō inditum Rōmae cognōmen — iam enim ita clam quidem mus- sitantēs, vulgō tamen eum appellābant — an quicquam superbius esse quam lūdificārī sīc omne nōmen Latī- 4 num? Prīncipibus longē ab domō excitīs ipsum, quī concilium indīixerit, nōn adesse. Temptārī profectō patientiam, ut, sī iugum accēperint, obnoxiōs premat. Cuī enim nōn appārēre, adfectāre eum imperium in 5 Latīnōs? Quod sī suī bene crēdiderint cīvēs, aut sī crēditum illud et nōn raptum parricīdiō sit, crēdere et Latīnōs, quamquam nē sīc quidem aliēnigenae, dē- 6 bēre; sīn suōs ēius paeniteat, quippe quī aliī super aliōs trucīdentur, exsulātum eant, bona āmittant, quid speī meliōris Latīnīs portendī? Sī sē audiant, domum

his personal following. 9. **nūptum**: *in marriage*; lit. for the veiling; supine.

50. 2. **iactāta**: *discussed without decision*, as the presiding officer was absent, and deliberations ended at sunset. 3. **clam . . . tamen**: with secret mutterings indeed, but yet general.—**an . . . esse**: the rhetorical question of the direct speech. 4. **obnoxiōs p.**: *oppress them as slaves*. 5. **Quod**: *i.e. imperium*.—**bene**: *to their profit*.—**crēdere . . . dēbēre**: *the Latins also ought to trust him (perhaps), and*

suam quemque inde abitūrōs neque magis observātūrōs diem conciliī quam ipse quī indīixerit observet. Haec 7 atque alia eōdem pertinentia sēditiōsus facinorōsusque homō hīsque artibus opēs domī nactus cum māximē dissereret, intervēnit Tarquinius. Is fīnis ḍrātiōnī 8 fuit. Āversī omnēs ad Tarquinium salūtandum; quī, silentiō factō, monitus ā proximīs ut pūrgāret sē, quod id temporis vēnisset, disceptātōrem ait sē sūmptum inter patrem et fīlium, cūrā reconciliandī eōs in grātiam morātum esse; et, quia ea rēs exēmisset illum diem, posterō diē āctūrum quae cōnstituisset. Nē id 9 quidem ab Turnō tulisse tacitum ferunt; dīxisse enim nullam breviōrem esse cognitiōnem quam inter patrem et fīlium paucīsque trānsigī verbīs posse: nī pāreat patrī, habitūrum īfortūnium esse.

51. Haec Arīcīnus in rēgem Rōmānum increpāns ex conciliō abiit. Quam rem Tarquinius aliquantō quam vidēbātur aegrius ferēns cōfestim Turnō necem māchinātur, ut eundem terrōrem, quō cīvium animōs domī oppresserat, Latīnīs iniceret. Et quia prō im- 2 periō palam interfici nōn poterat, oblātō falsō crīmine īsontem oppressit. Per adversae factiōnis quōsdam Arīcīnōs servum Turnī aurō corrūpit, ut in dēversōrium ēius vim māgnam gladiōrum īferrī clam sineret. Ea cum ūnā nocte perfecta essent, Tarquinius paulō 3 ante lūcem accītīs ad sē prīncipibus Latīnōrum quasi rē novā perturbātus, moram suam hēsternam, velut

yet not (seeing that he was) a foreigner. 7. **eōdem pertinentia:** of the same import.—**artibus:** of sedition and daring. 8. **id temporis = eo tempore.** — **disceptātōrem:** arbitrator. 9. **tulisse:** sc. Tarquinium.—**tacitum:** without comment by Turnus.—**dīxisse:** sc. Turnum.—**habitūrum . . . esse:** woe betide him.

51. 1. **vidēbātur:** seemed to do. 2. **prō i.:** by virtue of (Turnum).

deōrum quādam prōvidentiā inlātam, ait salūtī sibi
 4 atque illīs fuisse. Ab Turnō dīcī sibi et p̄imōribus
 populōrum parārī necem, ut Latīnōrum sōlus imperium
 teneat. Adgressūrum fuisse hēsternō diē in conciliō;
 dīlātam rem esse, quod auctor conciliī āfuerit, quem
 5 māximē peteret. Inde illam absentis īsectātiōnem
 esse nātam, quod morandō spem dēstituerit. Nōn
 dubitāre, sī vēra dēferantur, quīn p̄imā lūce, ubi
 ventum in concilium sit, īstrūctus cum coniūrātōrum
 6 manū armātusque ventūrus sit. Dīcī gladiōrum in-
 gentem esse numerum ad eum convectum. Id vānum
 necne sit, extemplō scīrī posse. Rogāre eōs, ut inde
 7 sēcum ad Turnum veniant. Suspectam fēcit rem et
 ingenium Turnī ferōx et ōrātiō hēsterna et mora Tar-
 quiniī, quod vidēbātur ob eam differrī caedēs potuisse.
 Eunt inclīnātīs quidem ad crēdendum animīs, tamen
 8 nisi gladiīs dēprehēnsīs cētera vāna exīstimātūrī. Ubi
 est eō ventum, Turnum ex somnō excitātum circumsi-
 stunt custōdēs; comprehēnsīsque servīs, quī cāritātē
 dominī vim parābant, cum gladiī abditī ex omnibus locīs
 dēverticulī prōtraherentur, enimvērō manifēsta rēs vīsa,
 iniectaeque Turnō catēnae; et cōfestim Latīnōrum con-
 9 cilium māgnō cum tumultū advocātur. Ibi tam atrōx
 invidia orta est gladiīs in mediō positīs, ut indictā causā,
 novō genere lētī, dēiectus ad caput aquae Ferentīnae
 crāte supernē iniectā saxīsque congestīs mergerētur.

quin's) authority. Note the change of subject in the verbs. 4. **dīcī:** *he had been told.* — **Adgressūrum f.**: the condition is implied in the next clause. — **auctor:** Tarquin. — **peteret:** change of tense, as in 22. 32. 8. 5. **cum:** join with *ventūrus sit*. 7. **Suspectam . . . rem:** *gave color to the suspicion.* — **quod . . . potuisse:** *because it seemed possible that the murder was postponed on that account.* — **nisi:** with abl. abs., like conditional sentence. 8. **enimvērō . . . vīsa:** *the case seemed really proven.* 9. **indictā c.:** *without a hearing.* — **ad = in.**

52. Revocātīs deinde ad concilium Latīnīs Tarqui-nius conlaudātīsque, quī Turnum novantem rēs prō manifēstō parricīdiō meritā poenā adfēcissent, ita verba fēcit: posse quidem sē vetustō iūre agere, quod, 2 cum omnēs Latīnī ab Albā oriundī sint, eō foedere teneantur quō ab Tullō rēs oīnnis Albāna cum colōniīs suīs in Rōmānum cesserit imperium; cēterum sē ūtili- 3 tatis id magis omnium causā cēnsēre, ut renovētur id foedus, secundāque potius fortūnā populī Rōmānī ut participēs Latīnī fruantur, quam urbium excidia vā-statiōnēsque agrōrum, quās Ancō prius, patre deinde suō rēgnante perpessī sint, semper aut exspectent aut patientur. Haud difficulter persuāsum Latīnīs, quam- 4 quam in eō foedere superior Rōmāna rēs erat. Cēte-rum et capita nōminis Latīnī stāre ac sentīre cum rēge vidēbant, et Turnus suī cuīque perīculī, sī adver-sātus esset, recēns erat documentum. Ita renovātū 5 foedus, indictumque iūniōribus Latīnōrum, ut ex foe-dere diē certā ad lūcum Ferentīnae armātī frequentēs adessent. Quī ubi ad ēdictum Rōmānī rēgis ex omni- 6 bus populīs convēnēre, nē ducem suum nēve sēcrētūm imperium propriave sīgna habērent, miscuit manipulōs ex Latīnīs Rōmānīsque, ut ex bīnīs singulōs faceret bīnōsque ex singulīs; ita geminātīs manipulīs centu-riōnēs imposuit.

52. 1. *quī*: since they.—*parracīdiō*: murder; rhetorically with reference to the king. 2. *ab Tullō*: from the time of; with *omnis* cf. *aliquot*, c. 3. 7. 3. *ūtilitātīs*: limits *causā*.—*id*: obj. of *cēnsēre*; ex-plained by *ut r.* 4. *Latīnīs*: dat.; the Latins were persuaded.—*capita*: chief men.—*documentum*: warning. 5. *iūniōribus*: i.e. those in arms. 6. *sēcrētūm*: separate.—*miscuit . . . imposuit*: dividing each Roman and Latin company into two parts, he placed half of one with half of the other, thus “twinning” (*geminātīs*) them, and placed (two) centurions over each double company. The result was complete Roman leadership.

53. Nec, ut iniūstus in pāce rēx, ita dux bellī prāvus fuit; quīn eā arte aequāsset superiōrēs rēgēs, nī dēgenerātum in aliīs huīc quoque decorī offēcisset.

2 Is pīmus Volscīs bellum in ducentōs amplius post suam aetātem annōs mōvit, Suessamque Pōmētiā ex 3 hīs vī cēpit. Ubi cum dīvēnditā praedā quadrāgintā talenta argenti refēcisset, concēpit animō eam ampli-tūdinem Iovis templī, quae dīgna deum hominumque rēge, quae Rōmānō imperiō, quae ipsīus etiam locī māiestātē esset. Captīvam pecūniām in aedificātiōnem ēius templī sēposuit.

4 Excēpit deinde eum lentius spē bellum, quō Gabiōs propinquam urbem, nēquīquam vī adortus, cum obsidēdī quoque urbem spēs pulsō ā moenibus adēmpta esset, postrēmō minimē arte Rōmānā, fraude ac dolō, 5 aggressus est. Nam cum, velut positō bellō, fundāmentīs templī iaciendīs aliīsque urbānīs operibus inten-tum sē esse simulāret, Sextus fīlius ēius, quī minimus ex tribus erat, trānsfūgit ex compositō Gabiōs, patris 6 in sē saevitiam intolerābilem conquerēns: iam ab aliē-nīs in suōs vertisse superbiam, et līberōrum quoque eum frequentiae taedēre, ut, quam in cūriā sōlitūdinem fēcerit, domī quoque faciat, nē quam stirpem, nē 7 quem hērēdem rēgnī relinquat. Sē quidem inter tēla et gladiōs patris ēlapsum nihil ūsquām sibi tūtum nisi apud hostēs L. Tarquinī crēdidisse. Nam, nē errā-

53–54. Volscian war. Capture of Gabii.

53. 1. *Nec, ut . . . ita:* and though . . . not yet.—*dēgenerātum:* neut. pass. partic., like impersonal verb; *the fact of his degeneracy.*—*aliīs:* sc. *decoribus.* 2. *in . . . annōs:* (to continue) for two hundred years.—*ex hīs:* for *ex hōrum urbībus.* 3. *refēcisset:* had made up, out of what was left after the division.—*locī:* the Capitoline. 4. *len-tius spē:* prolonged beyond expectation.—*pulsō:* sc. *eī.* 6. *līberōrum . . . taedēre:* wearied of the number of his own children. 7. *Nam:* for

rent, manēre iīs bellum, quod positum simulētur, et per occāsiōnem eum incautōs invāsūrum. Quod sī 8 apud eōs supplicibus locus nōn sit, pererrātūrum sē omne Latium, Volscōsque inde et Aequōs et Hernicōs petītūrum, dōnec ad eōs perveniat quī ā patrum crūdēlibus atque impiīs suppliciīs tegere līberōs sciant. Forsitan etiam ārdōris aliquid ad bellum armaque sē 9 adversus superbissimum rēgem ac ferōcissimum popu-lum inventūrum. Cum, sī nihil morārentur, īfēnsus 10 īrā porrō inde abitūrus vidērētur, benīgnē ab Gabīnīs excipitur. Vetant mīrārī, sī, quālis in cīvēs, quālis in sociōs, tālis ad ultimum in līberōs esset. In sē ipsum postrēmō saevītūrum, sī alia dēsint. Sibi vērō grātum 11 adventum ēius esse, futūrumque crēdere brevī, ut illō adiuvante ā portīs Gabīnīs sub Rōmāna moenia bellum trānsferātur.

54. Inde in cōnsilia pūblica adhibērī. Ubi cum dē aliīs rēbus adsentīre sē veteribus Gabīnīs dīceret, qui-bus eae nōtiōrēs essent, ipse identidem bellī auctor esse, et in eō sibi praecipuam prūdentiam adsūmēre, quod utrīusque populī vīrēs nōsset, scīretque invīsam profectō superbiam rēgiam cīvibus esse, quam ferre nē līberī quidem potuissent. Ita cum sēnsim ad re- 2 bellandum prīmōrēs Gabīnōrum incitāret, ipse cum prōmptissimīs iuenum praedātum atque in expedī-tiōnēs īret, et dictīs factīsque omnibus ad fallendum īstrūctīs vāna adcrēsceret fidēs, dux ad ultimum bellī

they were enemies, and to prevent mistake on their part he told them that war was waiting for them. 10. **sī . . . morārentur:** sc. *eum*; if they did not care; lit. if they did not delay him.—**esset:** sc. *Tarquinius*. 11. **Sibi:** the Gabinians.

54. 1. **adhibērī:** hist. inf.—**adsumere:** claimed. 2. **rebellandum:** renew the war.—**praedātum . . . ex.:** plundering forays.—**dictīs:**

3 legitur. Ibi cum, īnciā multitudine quid agerētur,
 proelia parva inter Rōmam Gabiōsque fierent, quibus
 plērumque Gabīna rēs superior esset, tum certātim
 summī īfimīque Gabīnōrum Sex. Tarquinium dōnō
 4 deum sibi missum ducem crēdere. Apud mīlitēs vērō
 obeundō pericula ac labōrēs pariter, praedam mūni-
 ficē largiendō, tantā cāritātē esse, ut nōn pater Tar-
 quinius potentior Rōmae quam fīlius Gabiīs esset.
 5 Itaque postquam satis vīrium conlēctum ad omnēs
 cōnātūs vidēbat, tum ex suīs ūnum scīscitātum Rōmam
 ad patrem mittit, quidnam sē facere vellet, quando-
 quidem ut omnia ūnus Gabiīs posset eī diī dedissent.
 Huīc nūntiō, quia, crēdō, dubiae fideī vidēbātur, nihil
 6 vōce respōnsum est; rēx velut dēliberābundus in hor-
 tum aedium trānsit sequente nūntiō fīliī; ibi inambu-
 lāns tacitus summa papāverum capita dīcitur baculō
 7 dēcussisse. Interrogandō expectandōque respōnsum
 nūntius fessus, ut rē imperfectā, redit Gabiōs; quae
 dīxerit ipse, quaeque vīderit, refert: seu īrā seu odiō
 seu superbiā īnsitā ingeniō nūllam eum vōcem ēmī-
 sissee. Sextō ubi quid vellet parēns quidve praeciperet
 tacitīs ambāgībus patuit, prīmōrēs cīvitātis crīminandō
 aliōs apud populum, aliōs suā ipsōs invidiā opportūnōs
 interēmit. Multī palam, quīdam, in quibus minus
 9 speciōsa crīminātiō erat futūra, clam interfectī. Pa-
 tuit quibusdam volentibus fuga, aut in exsilium āctī

inst. abl. 3. **quid a.**: what Sextus had in mind. — **certātim . . . crē-**
dere: were ready to believe; lit. vyingly. 5. **scīscitātum**: to ask;
 sup. — **omnia . . . posset**: become the most powerful man at G.;
omnia, acc. with posset, extent of action. 6. **sequente**: abl. abs. —
baculō: staff. 7. **ut r. i.**: as if his mission were unfulfilled. 8. **taci-**
tis a.: unspoken suggestions. — **aliōs . . . opportūnōs**: others who had
 laid themselves open to attack by their unpopularity. 9. **volentibus**.

sunt, absentiumque bona iūxtā atque interēmptōrum dīvīsuī fuēre. Largītōnēs inde praedaeque; et dulcē 10 dine prīvātī commodī sēnsus malōrum pūblicōrum adimī, dōnec orba cōnsiliō auxiliōque Gabīna rēs rēgī Rōmānō sine ūllā dīmicātiōne in manum trāditur.

55. Gabiīs receptīs Tarquinius pācem cum Aequōrum gente fēcit, foedus cum Tuscīs renovāvit. Inde ad negōtia urbāna animum convertit; quōrum erat prīmum, ut Iovis templum in monte Tarpēiō monumen-tum rēgnī suī nōminisque relinqueret: Tarquiniōs rēgēs ambōs, patrem vōvisse, filium perfēcisse. Et ut 2 libera ā cēterīs religiōnibus ārea esset tōta Iovis templique ēius, quod inaedificārētur, exaugurāre fāna sacellaque statuit, quae aliquot ibi ā Tatiō rēge prīmum in ipsō discrīmine adversus Rōmulum pūgnae vōta, cōnsecrāta inaugurātaque posteā fuerant. Inter 3 prīncipia condendī hūius operis mōvisse nūmen ad indicandam tantī imperiī mōlem trāditur deōs; nam cum omnium sacellōrum exaugurātiōnēs admitterent avēs, in Terminī fānō nōn addixēre; idque ōmen auguri-umque ita acceptum est, nōn mōtam Terminī sēdem ūnumque eum deōrum nōn ēvocātum sacrātīs sibi finibus firma stabiliaque cūncta portendere. Hōc 4 perpetuitātis auspiciō acceptō secūtum aliud māgnitudinem imperiī portendēns prōdigium est: caput hū- 5

dat., as in 21. 50. 10; translate with *fuga, voluntary exile*. — **dīvīsuī:** pred. dat.; divided.

55. Foundation of the temple of Jupiter. 1. *ut*: clause appositive to *negōtium*. — **monte T.**: the Capitoline. 2. *cēteris r.*: *claims of other gods*. — **tōta**: *wholly*, pred. adj. — **exaugurāre**: *unconsecrated*. — **quae aliquot**: *several of which*. 3. **mōvisse nūmen**: *indicated their will*. — **addixēre**: *assent*; cf. c. 36. 4. 4. **nōn . . . sēdem**: *the fact that the abode of Terminus was not changed*. Terminus represented the boundary stone over which Jupiter has special care. — **finibus**:

mānum integrā faciē aperientibus fundāmenta templī
 6 dīcitur appāruisse. Quae vīsa speciēs haud per ambā-
 gēs arcem eam imperiī caputque rērum fore portendē-
 bat; idque ita cecinēre vātēs, quīque in urbe erant,
 quōsque ad eam rem cōsultandam ex Etrūriā accīve-
 7 rant. Augēbātur ad impēnsās rēgis animus. Itaque
 Pompīnae manubiae, quae perdūcendō ad culmen
 operī dēstinātae erant, vix in fundāmenta suppeditā-
 8 vēre. Eō magis Fabiō, praeterquam quod antīquior
 9 est, crēdiderim quadrāgintā ea sōla talenta fuisse,
 quam Pisōnī, quī quadrāgintā mīlia pondō argentī
 sēposita in eam rem scribit, summam pecūniae neque
 ex ūnīus tum urbīs praedā spērandam, et nūllīus nē
 hōrum quidem māgnificentiae operum fundāmenta nōn
 exsuperātūram.

56. Intentus perficiendō templō, fabrīs undique ex
 Etrūriā accītīs, nōn pecūniā sōlum ad id pūblicā est
 ūsus, sed operīs etiam ex plēbe. Quī cum haud parvus
 et ipse militiae adderētur labor, minus tamen plēbs
 gravābātur sē templa deum exaedificāre manibus suīs,
 2 quam postquam et ad alia, ut speciē minōra sīc labō-
 ris aliquantō māiōris, trādūcēbantur opera, forōs in
 circō faciendōs cloācamque māximam, receptāculum

abl. with ēvocātūm; oftener with *ex*. 5. **integrā**: not decomposed; tradition further said it was the head of Olus and was gory. 6. **haud p. a.**: not obscurely.—**rērum**: the world. 7. **inpēnsās**: expense, sc. faciendās.—**manubiae**: spoils. 9. **crēdiderim**: I am inclined to believe.—**spērandam**: to be expected.—**nūllīus . . . exsuperātūram**: more than sufficient for the foundations of any magnificent structure even in our times. Join *nūllīus* with *māgnificentiae*, which limits *fundāmenta*.

56. Cloaca Maxima. Embassy to Delphi. 1. **operīs**: workmen, at forced labor.—**et ipse**: also. 2. **quam**: supply *gravābātur*.—**forōs**: rows of seats, the gerundive constructions are in apposition with *opera*.—**cloācam**: the great drain still in perfect preservation.—

omnium pūrgāmentōrum urbis, sub terrā agendam; quibus duōbus operibus vix nova haec māgnificentia quicquam adaequāre potuit. Hīs labōribus exercitā 3 plēbe, quia et urbī multitūdineim, ubi ūsus nōn esset, onerī rēbātur esse, et colōnīs mittendīs occupārī lātius imperiī fīnēs volēbat, Sīgniam Circēiōsque colōnōs mīsit, praesidia urbī futūra terrā marīque.

Haec agentī portentum terribile vīsum: anguis ex 4 columnā līgneā ēlapsus cum terrōrem fugamque in rēgiā fēcisset, ipsīs rēgis nōn tam subitō pavōre perculit pectus quam anxiīs implēvit cūrīs. Itaque cum 5 ad pūblica prōdigia Etrūscī tantum vātēs adhibērentur, hōc velut domesticō exterritus vīsū Delphōs ad māximē inclitum in terrīs ūrāculum mittere statuit. Ne 6 que respōnsa sortium ūllī aliī committere ausus, duōs filiōs per ignōtās eā tempestāte terrās, ignōtiōra maria, in Graeciam mīsit. Titus et Arrūns profectī. Comes 7 iīs additus L. Iūnius Brūtus Tarquiniā, sorōre rēgis, nātus, iuvenis longē alius ingeniō quam cūius simulātiōnem induerat. Is cum prīmōrēs cīvitātis in quibus frātrem suum ab avunculō suō interfectum audīsset, neque in animō suō quicquam rēgī timendum neque in fortūnā concupīscendum relinquere statuit, contemptūque tūtus esse, ubi in iūre parum praesidiī esset. Ergō ex 8 industriā factus ad imitātiōnem stultitiae cum sē suaque praedae esse rēgī sineret, Brūtī quoque haud

haec: of the present time, as in c. 55. 9. 3. **ūsus:** *employment.* — **Sīgniam:** to the S. E. — **Circēiōs:** to the S. on the coast. 6. **sortium:** *oracle, lit. lots;* cf. 21. 62. 5. 7. **ingeniō:** abl. of specification. — **quam:** sc. *is iuvenis.* — **prīmōrēs:** sc. *interfectōs.* — **animō:** *bearing,* as the result of his purpose. Tarquin was to find nothing to fear in his conduct or his fortune. 8. **ex . . . stultitiae:** *purposely assuming the appearance of foolishness.* — **sē . . . esse:** allowed himself and his property to be the sport of the king. — **Brūtī:** *Dullard.* —

abnuit cognōmen, ut sub ēius obtentū cognōminis liberātor ille populī Rōmānī animus latēns opperīrētur tempora sua. Is tum ab Tarquiniīs ductus Delphōs, lūdibrium vērius quam comes, aureum baculum inclūsum corneō cavātō ad id baculō tulisse dōnum Apol- linī dīcitur, per ambāgēs effigiem ingenī suī. Quō postquam ventum est, perfectīs patris mandātīs cupīdō incessit animōs iuvenum scīscitandī, ad quem eōrum rēgnūm Rōmānum esset ventūrum. Ex īfimō specū vōcem redditam ferunt: “Imperium summum Rōmae habēbit quī vestrum prīmus, ū iuvenēs, ūsculum mātri tulerit.” Tarquiniī, ut Sextus, quī Rōmae relīctus fuerat, ignārus respōnsī expersque imperiī esset, rem summā ope tacērī iubent; ipsī inter sē, uter prior, cum Rōmam redīsset, mātri ūsculum daret, sortī permit-tunt. Brūtus aliō ratus spectāre Pȳthicam vōcem, velut sī prōlāpsus cecidisset, terram ūsculō contigit, scīlicet quod ea commūnis māter omnium mortālium esset. Reditum inde Rōmam, ubi adversus Rutulōs bellum summā vī parābātur.

57. Ardeam Rutulī habēbant, gēns, ut in eā regiōne atque in eā aetāte, dīvitiīs praepollēns. Eaque ipsa causa bellī fuit, quod rēx Rōmānus cum ipse dī-tārī exhaustus māgnificentiā pūblicōrum operum, tum praedā dēlēnīre populārium animōs studēbat, praeter aliam superbiam rēgnō īfestōs etiam quod sē in fabrōrum ministeriīs ac servīlī tam diū habitōs opere ab rēge indīgnābantur. Temptāta rēs est, sī prīmō im-

liberātor = *liberātorus*. 9. *lūdibrium*: *butt*. 10. *quem* = *utrum*; *prīmus* implies the three. 12. *aliō . . . spectāre*: *had a different meaning*.

57-60. Fall of Tarquin and the kingdom.

57. 2. *praeter*: *in addition to*.—*rēgnō*: the kingdom and not

petū capī Ardea posset. Ubi id parum prōcessit,
obsidiōne mūnītiōnibusque coeptī premī hostēs. In 4
hīs statīvīs, ut fit longō magis quam āerī bellō, satis
liberī commeātūs erant, prīmōribus tamen magis quam
mīlitibus; rēgiī quidem iuvenēs interdum ōtium con- 5
vīviīs cōmissātiōnibusque inter sē terēbant. Forte 6
pōtantibus hīs apud Sex. Tarquinium, ubi et Conlātī-
nus cēnābat Tarquinius, Egerī fīlius, incidit dē uxōri-
bus mentiō; suam quisque laudāre mīrīs modīs. Inde 7
certāmine accēnsō, Conlātīnus negat verbīs opus esse,
paucīs id quidem hōrīs posse scīrī, quantum cēterīs
praestet Lucrētia sua. “Quīn, sī vigor iuventae inest,
cōnseendimus equōs invīsimusque praesentēs nostrā-
rum ingenia? Id euīque spectātissimum sit, quod 8
necopīnātō virī adventū occurrerit oculīs.” Incalue-
rant vīnō; “Age sānē!” omnēs. Citātīs equīs āvolant
Rōmam. Quō cum prīmīs sē intendentibus tenebrīs
pervēnissent, pergunt inde Conlātiam, ubi Lucrētiam 9
haudquāquam ut rēgiās nurūs, quās in convīviō lūxū-
que cum aequālibus vīderant tempus terentēs, sed
nocte sērā dēditam lānae inter lūcubrantēs ancillās in
mediō aedium sedentem inveniunt. Muliebris certā- 10
minis laus penes Lucrētiam fuit. Adveniēns vir
Tarquiniīque exceptī benīgnē; victor marītus cōmīter
invītat rēgiōs iuvenēs. Ibi Sex. Tarquinium mala
libīdō Lucrētiae per vim stuprāndae capit; cum fōrma

merely the king. 4. *statīvīs*: the camps made necessary by the length of the siege.—*commeātūs*: *furloughs*. 5. *ōtium . . . terēbant*: whiled away their inactivity. 6. *pōtantibus*: either dat. or abl. with *incidit*. 7. *Quīn*: why not?—*praesentēs*: with our own eyes.—*Id . . . sit*: let that be the strongest proof. 8. *Age sānē*: come on then; a colloquialism, hence the singular. 9. *convīviō l.*: luxurious banqueting.—*lānae*: spinning and weaving.

11 tum spectāta castitās incitat. Et tum quidem ab nocturnō iuvenālī lūdō in castra redeunt.

58. Paucīs interiectīs diēbus Sex. Tarquinius īnsciō
 2 Conlātīnō cum comite ūnō Conlātiām vēnit. Ubi ex-
 ceptus benīgnē ab ignārīs cōnsiliī cum post cēnam in
 hospitāle cubiculum dēductus esset, amōre ārdēns,
 postquam satis tūta circā sōpītīque omnēs vidēbantur,
 strictō gladiō ad dormientem Lucrētiām vēnit, sini-
 strāque manū mulieris pectore oppressō, “Tace, Lucrē-
 tia,” inquit; “Sex. Tarquinius sum; ferrum in manū
 3 est; moriēre, sī ēmīseris vōcem.” Cum pavida ex
 šomnō mulier nūllam opem, prope mortem imminen-
 tem vidēret, tum Tarquinius fatērī amōrem, ḍrāre,
 miscēre precibus minās, versāre in omnēs partēs muli-
 4 ebrem animum. Ubi obstinātam vidēbat et nē mortis
 quidem metū inclīnārī, addit ad metum dēdecus: cum
 mortuā iugulātum servum nūdum positūrum ait, ut in
 5 sordidō adulteriō necāta dicātur. Quō terrōre cum
 vīcisset obstinātam pudīcitiam velut vī atrōx libīdō,
 profectusque inde Tarquinius ferōx expūgnātō decore
 muliebrī esset, Lucrētia maesta tantō malō nūntium
 Rōmam eundem ad patrem Ardeamque ad virum mit-
 tit, ut cum singulīs fidēlibus amīcīs veniant; ita factō
 6 mātūrātōque opus esse; rem atrōcem incidisse. Sp.
 Lucrētius cum P. Valeriō Volesī fīliō, Conlātīnus cum
 L. Iūniō Brūtō vēnit, cum quō forte Rōmam rediēns

58. 2. *circā* = *qui circā erant*; cf. 22. 45. 7.—*sōpītī*: *fast asleep*.
 3. *versāre*: sums up the preceding, *in short, employed the arguments most effective with a woman's mind*. 4. *metum*: *of death*.—*servum*: his slave, the *comite ūnō* of § 1.—*sordidō*: *i.e. with a slave, a sordidus homō*. 5. *Quō t.* = *cūius rei t.*; cf. c. 30. 4.—*velut vī*: *with the same result as if violence had been used*.—*ferōx ex.*: *exultant in his conquest of*.—*factō . . . esse*: *there was need of action and that speedily*,

ab nūntiō uxōris erat conventus. Lucrētiam sedentem
 maestam in cubiculō inveniunt. Adventū suōrum la- 7
 crimae obortae. Quaerentīque virō “Satīn salvae?”
 “Minimē,” inquit; “quid enim salvī est mulierī
 āmissā pudīcitiā? Vestīgia virī aliēnī, Conlātīne, in
 lectō sunt tuō; cēterum corpus est tantum violātum,
 animus īnsōns; mors testis erit. Sed date dexterās
 fidemque, haud impūnē adulterō fore. Sex. est Tar- 8
 quinius, quī, hostis prō hospite, priōre nocte vī armā-
 tus mihi sibique, sī vōs virī estis, pestiferum hinc
 abstulit gaudium.” Dant ūrdine omnēs fidem; cōnsō- 9
 lantur aegram animī āvertendō noxam ab coāctā in
 auctōrem dēlīctī: mentem peccāre nōn corpus, et unde
 cōnsilium āfuerit, culpam abesse. “Vōs,” inquit, 10
 “vīderitis, quid illī dēbeātur; ego mē etsī peccātō
 absolvō, suppliciō nōn līberō; nec ūlla deinde impudīca
 Lucrētiae exemplō vīvet.” Cultrum, quem sub veste 11
 abditum habēbat, eum in corde dēfīgit, prōlapsaque in
 vulnus moribunda cecidit. Conclāmat vir paterque. 12

59. Brūtus illis lūctū occupātī cultrum ex vulnerē
 Lucrētiae extrāctum mānantem cruōre prae sē tenēns,
 “Per hunc,” inquit, “castissimum ante rēgiam iniū-
 riām sanguinem iūrō, vōsque, diī, testēs faciō, mē L.
 Tarquinium Superbum cum scelerātā coniuge et omni
 līberōrum stirpe ferrō, ignī, quācumque dehinc vī pos-
 sim, exsecūtūrum, nec illōs nec alium quemquam rēgnāre
 Rōmae passūrum.” Cultrum deinde Conlātīnō trādit, 2
 inde Lucrētiō ac Valeriō, stupentibus mīrāculō reī, unde

abl. 7. **salvae**: sc. rēs sunt, is it well? — **fore**: after expression of promising. 10. **vīderitis**: fut. perf.; you will have seen = see to it. 12. **Conclāmat**: the usual *conclamatio*, calling upon the name of the dead.

59. 1. **dehinc**: henceforward. 2. **unde**: sc. esset, indirect question

novum in Brūtī pectore ingenium. Ut paeceptum erat, iūrant; tōtīque ab lūctū versī in īram Brūtūm, iam inde ad expūgnandum rēgnum vocantem, 3 sequuntur ducem. Élātum domō Luerētiae corpus in forum dēferunt, concientque mīrāculō, ut fit, reī novae atque indīgnitāte hominēs. Prō sē quisque scelus 4 rēgium ac vim queruntur. Movet cum patris maestitia, tum Brūtus castīgātor lacrimārum atque inertium querellārum auctorque, quod virōs, quod Rōmānōs 5 decēret, arma capiendī aduersus hostīlia ausōs. Ferōcissimus quisque iuvenum cum armīs voluntārius adest; sequitur et cētera iuventūs. Inde parte praesidiō relīcta Conlātiae ad portās, cūstōdibusque circumdatīs, nē quis eum mōtum rēgibus nūntiāret, cēterī armātī 6 duce Brūtō Rōmam profectī. Ubi eō ventum est, quācumque incēdit armāta multitūdō, pavōrem ac tumulatum facit; rūrsus ubi anteīre prīmōrēs cīvitātis vident, 7 quidquid sit, haud temerē esse rentur. Nec minōrem mōtum animōrum Rōmae tam atrōx rēs facit, quam Conlātiae fēcerat. Ergō ex omnibus locīs urbīs in forum curritur. Quō simul ventum est, praecō ad tribūnum Celerum, in quō tum magistrātū forte Brūtus erat, populūm advocāvit. Ibi ḥrātiō habita nēquāquam ēius pectoris ingeniīque, quod simulātum ad eam diem fuerat, dē vī ac libīdine Sex. Tarquiniī, dē stuprō īfandō Lucrētiae et miserābilī caede, dē orbi-

depending on the implied thought in *mīrāculō*. — **tōtī**: adverbial. — **iam i.**: at once, forthwith. 3. **indīgnitāte**: objective, *indignity, shameful character*; in § 11 it is subjective, *indignation*. 4. **castīgātor**: cf. c. 28. 1, the fact that the Dullard had become a leader. — **quod . . . decēret**: appos. to *arma cap.*, becoming for men and especially for Romans. — **hostīlia**: object of *ausōs*. 5. **Ferōcissimus q.**: every resolute man. 6. **haud t.**: not without reason. 7. **tribūnum**: cap-

tāte Tricipitīnī, cuī morte fīiae causa mortis indīgnior ac miserābilior esset. Addita superbia ipsīus rēgis 9 miseriaeque et labōrēs plēbis in fossās cloācāsque exhaustiendās dēmersae: Rōmānōs hominēs, victōrēs omnium circā populōrum, opificēs ac lapicidās prō bellātōribus factōs. Indīgna Servī Tullī rēgis memo- 10 rāta caedis et invecta corporī patris nefandō vehiculō fīlia, invocātīque ultōrēs parentum diī. Hīs atrōciō- 11 ribusque crēdō aliīs, quae praesēns rērum indīgnitās haudquāquam relātū scriptōribus facilia subicit, me- memorātī incēnsam multitudinem perpulit, ut imperium rēgī abrogāret, exsulēsque esse iubēret L. Tarquinium eum coniuge ac liberīs. Ipse iūniōribus, quī ultrō 12 nōmina dabant, lēctīs armātīsque ad concitandum inde adversus rēgem exercitum Ardeam in castra est pro- fectus; imperium in urbe Lucrētiō, praefectō urbī iam ante ab rēge institutō, relinquit. Inter hunc tu- 13 multum Tullia domō profugit, exsecrantibus, quācum- que incēdēbat, invocantibusque parentum furiās virīs mulieribusque.

60. Hārum rērum nūntiīs in castra perlātīs, cum rē novā trepidus rēx pergeret Rōmam ad comprimendōs mōtūs, flēxit viam Brūtus — sēnserat enim adventum — nē obvius fieret; eōdemque ferē tempore dīversīs itineribus Brūtus Ardeam, Tarquinius Rōmam vēnērunt. Tarquiniō clausae portae exsiliūmque indictum ; 2

*tain; see c. 15. 8. 8. Tricipitīnī: Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, the father of Lucretia. — morte: for quam mors. 9. dēmersae: the word was well applied to workmen engaged in draining the low and swampy ground of the Forum. 10. caedis: nominative. 11. relātū: supine with *facilia*, with which *scriptōribus* is dative; writers would not find it easy to exhibit the fire of the speaker. 12. ultrō: voluntarily. 13. parentum: Servius and other relatives.*

līberātōrem urbīs laeta castra accēpēre, exāctīque inde līberī rēgis. Duo patrem secūtī sunt, quī exsulātum Caere in Etrūscōs iērunt; Sex. Tarquinius Gabiōs tamquam in suum rēgnūm profectus ab ultōribus veterū simulatātium, quās sibi ipse caedibus rapīnīsque 3 concīverat, est interfectus. L. Tarquinius Superbus rēgnāvit annōs quīnque et vīgintī. Rēgnātum Rōmae ab conditā urbe ad līberātam annōs ducentōs quadrā-
4 gintā quattuor. Duo cōsulēs inde comitiīs centuriātīs ā praefectō urbīs ex commentāriīs Servī Tullī creātī, L. Iūnius Brūtus et L. Tarquinius Conlātīnus.

60. 2. **exsulātum**: sup. *to live in exile.* — **Caere**: acc. 3. **Rēgnātum**: *the monarchy lasted.*

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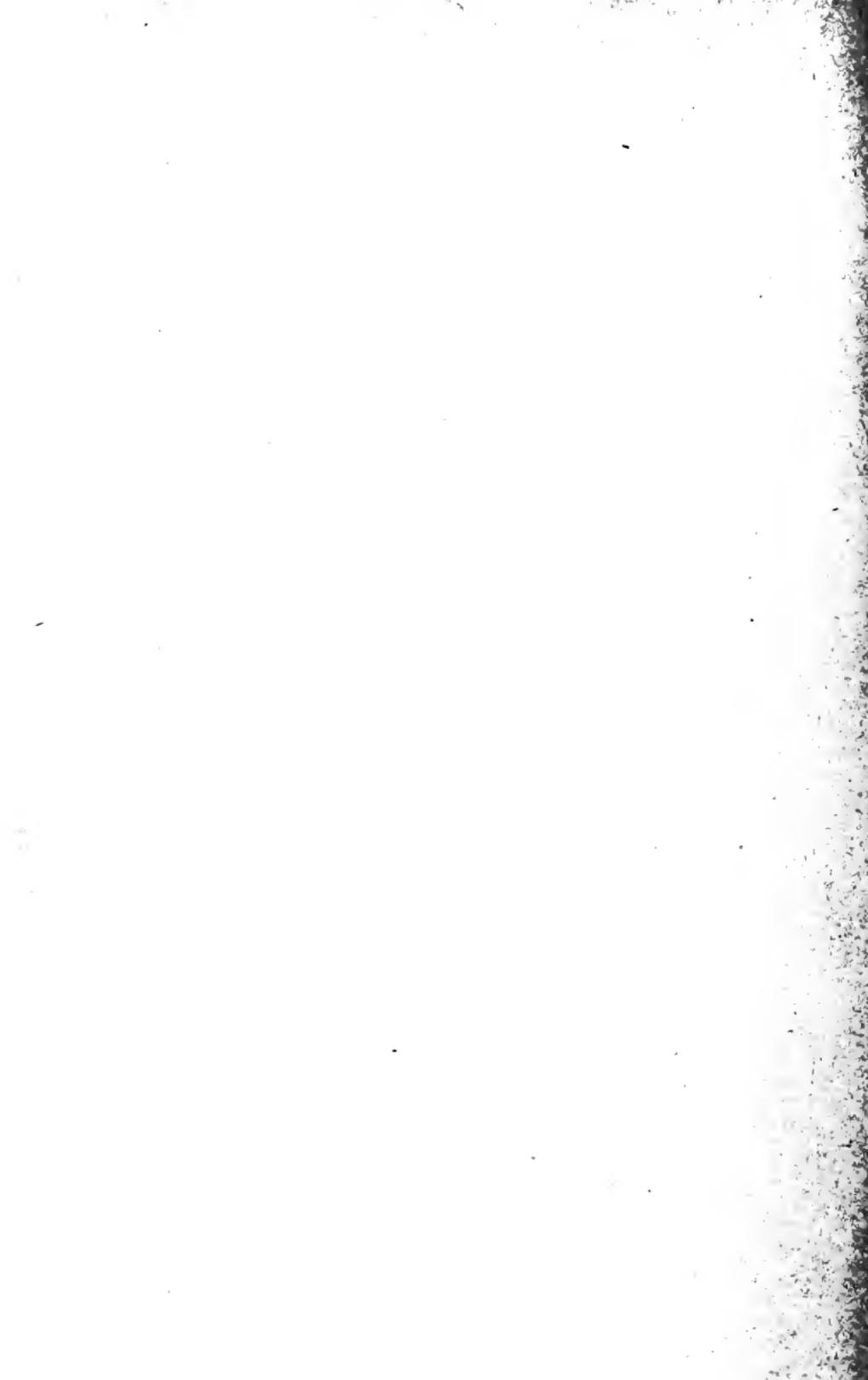
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